"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness, snow; warmer to-day; rain or snow Tuesday; brisk winds.

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BIG CHURCH FOR AKED OR HE WILL GO WEST

Congregation Told He Didn't Come from England to Fill Any Minor Pastorate.

TWO WEEKS TO DECIDE

Sees No Reason Now Why He Should Not Accept San Francisco Call—Disappointed in the Work Here.

The Rev. Charles F. Aked announced to the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, yesterday morning that he had received a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco and that he saw no reason why he should not accept it.

The congregation was the largest the church has had in months. It overflowed into the library adjoining and many who could not find seats had to stand up against the wall. The announcement was received in silence, but after the services many of the parishioners crowded about their pastor and told him they hoped it would not be necessary for him to go West. Dr. Aked said that as he had returned from San Francisco only on Saturday he had not yet had time to confer with the officials of the church.

He told the congregation frankly that he could not contemplate remaining in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church under the present conditions, the ministry being entirely too meagre. When he came here from England, he said, it was with the belief that the congregation was ready for vast enterprises, but that he had now reached the conclusion that these enterprises were "such stuff as dreams are made of." One of the first steps contemplated, he said, was the erection of a great church building, but this had not yet been done, and he saw no prospect of it being attempted.

With considerable feeling Dr. Aked told the congregation that he saw no future for the church or for his ministry if he remained where he was at present. To continue his present work, he said, would call for the highest type of enthusiasm, not only from himself and his assistant, Dr. Moore, but from the Trustees, Deacons, and other officials, and, in fact, the entire membership of the church. He left it to his hearers to say whether they could furnish their share of this enthusiasm and thus make it practicable for him to remain as their pastor.

There yet remains, he said, at least two weeks before he need send a final answer to the Trustees of the San Francisco church, and in that time he hoped that some one among his congregation could advance a good reason why he should remain in his present pulpit. If no such reason is forthcoming, he strongly intimated, he will accept the San Francisco call.

Has Been Here Four Years.

"It is my duty," said Dr. Aked, "to announce to you that I have received a unanimous and enthusiastic invitation to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco. On intimation that the call would be given I telegraphed to the Trustees of this church nearly a fortnight ago, as soon as I had been approached by the Trustees and Deacons of the San Francisco church. Our Trustees, therefore, have had some ten days in which to consult you and learn your views. I assume that they have done so, and that shall be made acquainted with your wishes in due course. I only reached home yesterday, so that it has not been possible for me to confer with the official leaders of the church before making this statement to you.

"It is with a heavy heart that I go on to say that thus far I have not been able to find any sufficient reason why I should not accept the San Francisco invitation. I have been with you barely four years, yet into this period I seem to have crowded a lifetime of friendship and affection. The thought of severing the ties that bind me to you brings me unspeakable pain. There are friendships which have become part of my life, and the contemplation of a parting from such friends is like a dagger thrust. In the affection of some of the men and women of this church I have known joy as deep as ever falls to the lot of mortal man. And you will readily believe that nothing in the world but an imperious sense of duty could take me away from you.

"We are not compelled to decide hastily. We can wait a week or even two weeks, pondering the situation, taking heed to ourselves, praying the Great Head of the Church to make plain our path before us. If any man or woman amongst you knows any reason why I should remain the pastor of this church, and can say anything to enlighten and encourage me, you are the one who has come to the kingdom for such a time as this and the one for whom this church is waiting.

His Hopes Not Fulfilled.

"I can discover—it almost breaks my heart to say it—only reasons why I should go. And it is due to you and to my esteem for you that you should be told at once how the matter takes shape in my mind. Yet there is nothing new to tell you. From the very first you have known that I could not contemplate a permanent ministry under present conditions. This was made perfectly clear by me before I accepted the invitation to become your minister. It has been affirmed and reaffirmed by me with an emphasis which at times I have feared might become offensive. At the corporate meeting of the church held on Nov. 18, 1910, I said in plain words that I did not come from England to be the minister of a small community of Baptists, meeting in such a building as this, and I added—these were my exact words—that I should not expect you to be satisfied with me if I could be satisfied by any such meagre ministry.

"I came with great hopes—hopes which at that time I thought you shared. I believed that you were ready for vast enterprises. I fear now that these enterprises are such stuff as dreams are made of.

"The first step is to erect a great church building worthy of our name and of our ministry in this city. Other things would follow in their proper order. The first step we have not taken, cannot take, it would seem, and I see no prospect that we should ever be able to take it. Up to the present moment you have found the difficulties insuperable. Up to the present moment you have found the problem insoluble. The span of one human life is short. My years are passing. I cannot afford to wait. I have work to do in the world; if not here, elsewhere.

The Work He Gave Up.

"I owe something to my own past. It is not immodest to say that I did a work in Liverpool and for England which makes my ministry here look pitifully small. I owe something to the men and women in England who loved me and believed in me, who believed in me when to tens of thousands of the free churchmen of England it looked as though I were deserting

Continued on Page 2.

SCHOOL TEACHER MISSING.

Miss Sutterly Disappears from St. Mary's Hall at Burlington.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 5.—The police of this city have been asked by relatives of Miss Marianna Sutterly of Trenton, who for the last ten years has been an instructor at St. Mary's Hall, a school for girls on the river bank here, to help solve the mysterious disappearance of the young woman from the institution last Thursday evening. Diligent search for three days has failed to reveal a trace of Miss Sutterly.

Miss Sutterly left the school at 9 o'clock Thursday evening. Her absence was not discovered until Friday morning, when a fellow teacher learned that her room had not been occupied during the night. It was at first thought that she had suddenly decided to join relatives in Trenton, but they had seen nothing of her. Later her pocketbook and other funds were found in her room, and it was apparent that she had carried no extra clothing with her.

The case was reported to the police, who, after an investigation, scouted the early theory that Miss Sutterly had met with foul play, and expressed the opinion that either she has committed suicide or in an irrational mood has wandered away, for getting her own identity. The police say Miss Sutterly has been ill and nervous since undergoing an operation last Summer and recently had been subject to moods of despondency, although she made no threats against her own life.

The Rev. John Fearnely, rector and principal of St. Mary's Hall, said to-day that since she walked out of the building on Thursday night not a trace of Miss Sutterly has been found.

"Miss Sutterly underwent an operation last Summer," he said, "that left her in a weakened physical condition and very nervous. She was unable to return to her regular duties here, but at the suggestion of her physicians she came to the school, where she has many friends, for a visit late in January, and seemed much improved, even assisting in the teaching."

Miss Sutterly is about 35 years old, five feet tall, and of light complexion. When she left the school Thursday she was attired in dark clothing and wore a dark felt hat.

PRESIDENT TO SEEK REST.

May Go to Augusta or Virginia Hot Springs for Awhile.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Taft will take a rest before Congress reassembles April 4 if his present plans are not altered. On Thursday of this week he expects to leave for Atlanta, where he will speak before the Southern Commercial Congress. After that he is going either to Augusta or to the Virginia Hot Springs for a stay of a week or ten days.

The President feels the need of relaxation. He has been under strain practically through the whole period of the short session just closed, and he wants to brace for the long siege which he knows is ahead. He will be back in Washington in full time to discuss preliminaries with the Congressional leaders.

It is announced from Atlanta that President Taft and former President Roosevelt will not meet in that city. Both are on the programme of the congress, but they will speak on different days. There was a vague rumor a short time ago around the White House that Col. Roosevelt would come to Washington and go to Atlanta on the Taft car. This, however, was promptly denied. The President will take no one with him from Washington, it now seems, except possibly a Southern Senator or Representative or two.

THREE-ALARM BROOKLYN FIRE

Second Blaze in Two Months in Knickerbocker Building.

Fire that started last night in a large spiral stairway in the Knickerbocker Building, at Fulton and Smith Streets, Brooklyn, spread quickly to the roof, and by the time the first firemen arrived the interior of the building was a furnace. Three alarms were turned in, and the large force of firefighters, under Deputy Chief O'Hara, poured a small-sized flood into the stairway shaft and kept the fire confined to that part of the building, with a five-thousand-dollar damage.

The building is in the heart of the downtown business section. There is a theatre across Smith Street and another in the rear on Willoughby Street, but neither playhouse had a concert last night.

The fire was the second in the building within two months. The first fire started in the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, which occupies the entire second floor, and destroyed the contents of that floor, besides causing considerable damage to the stock in the stores on the ground floor. The storekeepers began to worry last night, and a careful investigation will be made, to determine if the fires were incendiary.

A great crowd watched the fire, and it required a large force of reserves from the Adams, Fulton, and Amity Street Stations to keep them well outside the fire lines.

GEN. MACDONALD IN CHINA?

British Naval Officers Told That Supposed Suicide Commands Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Officers of the British cruiser Kent are given as the authority for a report brought in by the Oriental liner Asia that Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald, formerly of the British Army, who was supposed to have committed suicide in Paris in a lodging house in 1903, has a high command in the modern Chinese Army. Officers of the Asia met officers of the cruiser Kent at Honolulu, and the naval men said they had got word of Macdonald's whereabouts while on the Oriental station recently.

Much credit is given to this report. Some time ago a circumstantial story was published that a military man who was attending Chinese manoeuvres looked at the commanding officer and exclaimed, "That's Hector Macdonald!" Afterward it so happened that he had no opportunity to see this commander at close range, but he was certain of the man's identity.

There have been other reports, however, that Gen. Macdonald had been seen in Australia, Tibet, and Siberia. These reports were never verified.

Gen. Macdonald was one of the most distinguished British soldiers of his day. At the height of his career he was recalled from the East to answer a grave charge. He got as far as Paris, and then the world was startled by a circumstantial story of his suicide at a hotel there. The charges were investigated and a military board a few months ago announced that they had not been substantiated, and that a brave man had been the victim of a false scandal.

Brattleboro Hospital Quarantined.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 5.—Nurses and patients at the Memorial Hospital were to-day placed under the strictest quarantine following the discovery of several cases of diphtheria at the institution. Five persons have been found afflicted, three nurses and two patients.

MOURNING IN PROTEST FOR LORIMER VOTE

Rockford Church Bells Toll Forty-six Times, One Stroke for Each Vote in Favor of the Senator.

ASK CULLOM TO RESIGN

In Chicago a Big Crowd Joyfully Greets Lorimer—Escorted by Three Hundred Automobiles.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 5.—At a mass meeting attended by 2,000 residents of Winnebago County, and marked by enthusiasm that was more intense than that shown at political conventions, the resignation of Senators William E. Lorimer and Shelby M. Cullom was demanded. The resolutions were passed after the assemblage had been wrought to high indignation by speeches denouncing the Senators who voted for Lorimer's retention and the Senator himself.

The Citizens' Committee, which arranged the meeting, planned only to demand the retirement of Mr. Lorimer, but before the resolution had been ready in full citizens shouted, "Make both resign!" and "Put Cullom out, too!"

Attorney A. E. Heuter, Secretary of the Citizens' Committee, finished reading the resolution, and then the assemblage heard the slow tolling of the bell in the steeple of the Second Presbyterian Church, one stroke for each of the forty-six Senators who voted to retain Lorimer. Then Chairman R. A. Walsh said:

"The first question is to the amendment to demand the resignation of Shelby M. Cullom along with Lorimer. As many as favor the amendment raise your right hands."

Up went 2,000 hands, and shouts greeted the announcement that the vote was unanimous. The resolution was carried with another cheer.

When the crowd went out ushers distributed badges of mourning which the citizens will wear for thirty days because of the Senate's action.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Two lines of police stretching from the gate at the Pennsylvania station to an automobile in the street were necessary to keep in check the mob that gathered this morning to welcome Senator William Lorimer.

At the station entrance the Senator was posed by the photographers for the various newspapers and pictures were taken. There were nearly 800 autos lined up on Canal Street and these fell in behind the Senator's machine when the start was made for his home on the West Side. In the parade American flags were used for decoration and along the line taken by the procession the American and Irish colors were seen side by side. The boulevards and parks were lined by 50,000 people.

Motorcycle policemen led the procession and kept the streets clear of traffic. Two bands added to the gayety. The crowds cheered heartily. Near the entrance to Garfield Park several hundred children were gathered. The crowd was so dense at this point that the procession was delayed for 20 minutes.

Half way through the park the Senator was greeted by women loaded down with huge bouquets of flowers. Carnations, roses and violets were thrown into the machine. The Twelfth Ward Club was here. To "Home, Sweet Home," played by the Letter Carriers' Band, the automobiles formed four abreast and swept up to the Senator's house. About 3,000 people had gathered there and were addressed by Rev. Michael J. Bonfield, by the Senator, by his attorney, Judge Elbridge Hanecy and Edward Hines.

STRIKERS STOP STREET CARS

Oklahoma Crowds Cheer Car Crews When They Cut Trolley Guy Ropes.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 5.—All street cars were stopped to-day by strikers, following a resolution yesterday by motormen and conductors. The international union declared a strike at 10 o'clock to-day because the street railway company would not recognize the union.

The strike began after a mass meeting attended by about 1,000 men from various unions. A parade was formed, and the crowd, headed by the street car men, marched through the streets. The crowd grew until it numbered 10,000, the majority being union men. Cheers went up as each trolley guy rope was cut. Women members of the Garment Workers' Union boarded cars and pleaded with the crews to strike. In many cases they were successful.

Gov. Cruce in conference with Mayor Lackey this afternoon declared that the militia will be summoned only in case of bloodshed.

"I'm opposed to the carmen's union, and I will throw every one of my lines into the ditch before I'll recognize the organization," said Anton H. Classen, President of the Oklahoma Railway, in his ultimatum to Mayor Lackey. Mayor Lackey asks the State Board of Arbitration to intervene.

MISSING CAPTAIN DEFAULTER.

Accounts of Capt. Matthews, Missing from Mare Island, Are $3,100 Short.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FANCISCO, March 5.—Although friends of Capt. Arthur J. Matthews of the United States Marine Corps, who disappeared from Mare Island Navy Yard on Feb. 3, denied that his accounts were short, it is now learned that he embezzled $3,100 of Government and other money.

When Matthews did not return to duty from a forty-eight-hour leave of absence, Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commandant of the navy yard, appointed a board of survey to check his accounts. As Warden, Matthews was not only responsible for prison funds, but took charge of any money prisoners might have on entering. It was discovered he had taken $1,900 from the mess funds and $1,200 from prisoners.

Officers here believe Matthews is in the East. Recently his relatives in St. Louis offered to make good his peculations if the Navy Department would not prosecute. The matter has been referred to Secretary Meyer. Until a few weeks before his disappearance Capt. Matthews had been of model officer.

Kaiser Gives Prince a Regiment.

BERLIN, March 5.—There was awaiting Crown Prince Frederick William, who arrived at Suez to-day, a cablegram from the Emperor appointing him to command of the First Regiment of Hussars of the Body Guard, now stationed at Langfuhr, a suburb of Dantzig.

Hofbrauhaus, B'way & 30th St. Famous German Restaurant. Famous are our Shoppers' Luncheons & Dinners.

CLEMENCEAU.

The series of articles by the former Premier of France, giving his impressions of South America, is being read with deep interest by thinking persons. Read his views of the Argentine people in

Next Sunday's Times

SAW NEGRO MOB LET HAITIAN CITY BURN

Crew of the Prins Willem, Here from Aux Cayes, Tell of Wild Scenes of Orgy and Looting.

THEY WORKED UNAIDED

Capt. Nyboer Led Forty Men Ashore to Save Property and Won Thanks of the Haytian Government.

The royal Dutch Mail liner Prins Willem I., the only steamship in the port of Aux Cayes, Hayti, on Feb 23 when fire almost wiped out that city, arrived here yesterday. Capt. Arend R. Nyboer and his crew back to Amsterdam with them the thanks of the Haytian Government for their work in fighting the fire.

Capt. Nyboer told yesterday of the efforts of himself and forty of his men to stop the spread of the flames, working in a mob of drunken, fighting negroes, and handicapped by lack of fire fighting equipment. Little attempt was made except by them, the men say, to stay the progress of the fire and only a slight attempt made to check the mob spirit. Nearly every native in the place appeared to be armed and all seemed intent upon looting, especially looking for the many barrels of rum and other liquor stored in buildings in the path of the fire.

The fire started on the morning of Feb. 23, and it was not until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day that it practically burned itself out. In that time $2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed and very few buildings in the town of some 40,000 persons were left. President Simon of Hayti owned thirty-five houses in Aux Cayes, and it was reported there that the fire was the result of an attempt on the part of some enemy of the President to destroy his property. The attempt succeeded.

The Prins Willem reached Aux Cayes on Feb. 23. The first intimation of trouble ashore came to those on the vessel when the deck watch noticed a glare in the sky. The flames appeared to spread with great rapidity.

"When I saw the situation was a serious one," said Capt. Nyboer, "I went ashore and offered to assist. My offer was declined. I returned to my vessel. Later in the day Johannas Jacobsen, the local agent of the line, came out to me. 'The town is burning up,' he said, 'can you help?'

"I replied that I could. This time I took forty of my men ashore with me. Again I offered to assist, and this time my offer was not refused. There were in Aux Cayes several three and four story brick buildings, fitted with iron shutters to each window. These were mostly the business houses of the foreign firms. Generally the houses were of wood, one and two stories high. There was no available apparatus for fire fighting, and even the stores where one could buy axes, rope, tackle, or even ladders were closed for fear of looting.

"As the fire gained headway the excitement became intense. It seemed that nearly every native in the place was either a soldier or a sailor. They swarmed the streets, and the mob was constantly recruited by nearly every negro not in official life. Generals could be seen dashing about. Every man appeared to be armed either with a pistol, a machete, or a sword. I sent back to the vessel and got our axes, ladders, and block and tackle. We constituted our own fire fighting force and acted without official orders. Seeing the uselessness of waiting for an organized fight against the fire, we started out to pull down buildings to make a gap in the path of the flames.

"We used our axes with a will. It was, however, the block and tackle which came in for the most use. We would first fasten the block to some house across the street and then with the rope pull down the balconies of a house. This done, we would run the rope through a door, pass it out a window, and then pull down either a side wall or a section of it. In this way we leveled a number of houses. It was hard work, and all through the night my men worked uncomplainingly in the grime and heat. In some places we found the work hopeless and we would start away to some other spot, and almost before we got there the fire would be up to the place where we had been working.

"Once myself and about a dozen of my men had a narrow escape. We were at work in the house of a foreign merchant named Meyer, when the fire caught the houses across the street, and immediately after there came a burst of flame which caught the front of the house we were in and the fire cut off our escape. There was no way out, and we had to make a quick run through the fire and smoke to the street. One of my men was injured in the escape. This was the only man injured.

"In another house we were about to pull down some one found forty barrels of rum stored. It was imperative to get the barrels to the street and destroy the contents before the fire reached the house. The appearance of the first man with a barrel was a signal for a rush on the part of the mob. They seized upon the barrels and carried them to the street. In shouting squads they carried them off, and soon were engaged in drinking as much of the liquor as they could. It was all a strange scene, and one which is hard to describe. Above the noise of the fire we could hear the fighting of the mob, and every once in a while there came the discharge of firearms.

"Once there was a commotion in a crowd near us. Men, apparently officers, forced their way into the press and carried off a negro. They started toward the water front with most of the mob trailing along. We thought they were attempting to cut off our retreat, or were going to make a hostile attempt upon the steamship. We followed in this way and became convinced that such was not their intention. We learned that the man had been arrested for some offense, and they were taking him to the wharf to shoot him. We did not see the execution, but I guess it was carried out."

The Prins Willem steamed out of Aux Cayes late on the 24th, and at that time the Dolphin was approaching that port to protect American interests. When the Prins Willem got to Port-au-Prince the Haitian Government presented the skipper with a gold watch and a gold compass charm in recognition of his work in Aux Cayes. Along with the watch was a document written in French, in which the Government said many good things about the skipper and his crew.

FLIES 124 MILES OVER SEA TO ISLET

Lieut. Bague, with No Vessel as Escort, Makes Flight from the French Coast Beyond Corsica.

LANDS ON ROCKY GORGONA

Breaks Monoplane and Record, but Is Not Hurt—Planned to Make Corsica and Proceed to Tunis.

NICE, France, March 5.—Lieut. Bague accomplished a daring feat to-day by flying over the Mediterranean from Antibes to the little island of Gorgona, off the Italian coast. He covered a distance of more than 200 kilometers (124.5 miles), establishing a new record for oversea flight. This he did without the assistance of tugs, torpedo boats, or any other craft to guide him or add to his confidence by their presence.

Lieut. Bague started at 7:30 o'clock this morning in a Blériot monoplane with the intention of landing on Corsica and proceeding thence, by way of Sardinia and Sicily, to Tunis, to visit the Colonel of the Fourth Algerian Rifles, from which regiment he resigned to devote himself to aviation.

In the presence of a few spectators the aviator left the ground, rising at once to a considerable hight. He shaped his course southward and soon vanished. Aided by a strong wind his progress was rapid and a dispatch was finally received here that he had arrived at Gorgona. This island lies between Corsica and Leghorn. It is a small wooded rock about two miles long, belonging to Italy. Bague landed there at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the descent being made awkwardly and with great danger to the aviator on account of the trees and rocks. The monoplane struck heavily and was badly damaged, but Bague was not hurt.

It had been his intention to land at Ajaccio on the west coast of Corsica, but the airman lost his way and shaped his course too far north. As it was he covered a greater distance over the water than if he had carried out his original plan.

The best previous over-water record for an aeroplane flight was that of J. A. D. McCurdy, who on Jan. 31 of this year flew a Curtiss biplane from Key West, Fla., to within a few miles of Havana. He traveled over ninety miles before he was compelled to descend. He alighted in the water and was rescued by the United States torpedo boat destroyer Terry.

Among other notable over-water flights was that of the late Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls, son of Lord Llangattock, who on June 2 last year made a flight across the English Channel to France and return in a Wright biplane without alighting, the length of the flight being fifty-five miles. On Aug. 20 last Robert Loraine, the actor aviator, flew across the Irish Sea. He went from Holyhead, Wales, to Howth Head, Ireland, a distance of fifty-two miles.

In August last also—on the 31st—Glenn H. Curtiss, flying in a Curtiss biplane, went a distance of seventy miles over Lake Erie, from Euclid Beach to Cedar Point. The following day he flew the same distance on a return journey between the two points. In the same month Armand Defaux, won the Swiss Aviation Club's prize for a flight over Lake Geneva. His record was forty-one miles. Clifford B. Harmon of this city, on Aug. 21, crossed Long Island Sound in an aeroplane. He started from Garden City, L. I., and landed at Greenwich, Conn., a distance of about twenty-five miles, which he made in 29 minutes.

At Atlantic City in July last Glenn H. Curtiss made a flight entirely over water of fifty miles, which was a new world's record at that time. Recently Mr. Curtiss made a noteworthy flight from San Diego, Cal., to the deck of the cruiser Pennsylvania. He landed on the cruiser and then flew back to San Diego. Other flights followed, in which, with a machine equipped with hydroplanes, he rose from the water and alighted again on water. These flights were short.

Several aviators besides the late Mr. Rolls have crossed the English Channel. Among them were the late John B. Moisant, who was killed on Dec. 31 last near New Orleans, and Count Jacques de Lesseps, besides Louis Blériot, the famous French aviator and manufacturer of monoplanes, the first to fly the Channel in an aeroplane.

The most notable over-water flights in New York City were that of Wilbur Wright from Governors Island to Grant's Tomb and return, a distance of twenty-one miles, made in October, 1909, and the flight of Curtiss from Spuyten Duyvil to Governors Island, made at the end of his Albany to New York flight on May 29 last.

CAMPS OUT ON SHIP'S DECK.

English Hunter Sets Up a Portable House When the Cabin Is Filled.

Perhaps the strangest passenger accommodation ever occupied on a passenger steamship sailing out of this port is now housing James Montgomery Nelson of London, England, sailing south on the Savannah liner City of St. Louis. Mr. Nelson is a hunter, and he is now bound to the Everglades of Florida. He shipped much of his property on the Savannah Line, and was extremely anxious to sail Saturday on the City of St. Louis, but when he went to book he found that all the rooms were disposed of. He appealed to James C. Horton, General Passenger Traffic Manager. Mr. Horton explained that there was no room on the vessel. Mr. Nelson was not discouraged.

"I will guarantee to make myself comfortable if you let me sail," he said to Mr. Horton. "I am going to Florida to camp out. I am carrying a portable house which I built on the lines of a miniature parlor car. It is only ten feet long and seven wide, and I can set it up anywhere. It will be impossible, you say, to let me sleep in the saloon. Well, sell me a ticket and allow me to put up my little house on deck. I will be mighty comfortable, and I will be no trouble."

After considering the matter, Mr. Horton agreed, and when the vessel sailed two sailors, under the direction of Mr. Nelson, were setting up his small house on the after deck.

A wireless message from the Captain of the ship received by the Savannah Line yesterday said that Nelson's house was great and the Englishman had been holding an almost continual reception since the vessel sailed.

KING'S FETE FOR CHILDREN.

George V. Will Entertain 100,000 at Crystal Palace at Coronation Time.

LONDON, March 5.—King George will entertain 100,000 children of London, according to announcement, at a coronation fete.

The entertainment is to be held in Crystal Palace June 30.

GOV. FOSS OWES TAXES.

Four Parcels of His Land in Boston Are Advertised for Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 5.—Four parcels of land in Newbury Street, belonging to Gov. Foss, have been advertised for sale by the city of Boston. While the Governor is rated as one of the wealthiest citizens of the State, the 1909 taxes on the four parcels, amounting to $521.40, have not been paid.

Unless the Governor meets this obligation before March 29, the property will go under the auctioneer's hammer.

BROKER KILLED BY A CAR.

James A. Breen Steps in Front of One from Behind Another.

James A. Breen, a broker, living at 202 West 108d Street, was struck by an Amsterdam Avenue car at 103d Street last night as he was stepping from behind a north-bound car. He fell to the street, striking the back of his head. He died later in St. Luke's Hospital.

The accident was witnessed by Alexander Howell, President of an automobile company, from his window at 203 West 103d Street. Mr. Howell telephoned to his garage and his automobile was sent around. The injured man was placed in it, and with Patrolman Gallagher sitting in front speed laws were ignored on the run to the hospital, but it was impossible to save his life.

The car was in charge of Motorman Samuel Gale of 348 West Fifty-sixth Street. He was not arrested.

$300,000 NASHVILLE FIRE.

Half a Business Block Is Almost Destroyed—Two Buildings Wrecked.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 5.—Flames that started early this morning in the rear of the six-story building at 317 and 319 Third Avenue North, occupied by the J. H. Fall Hardware Company, resulted in the almost complete destruction of the northern half of the business block. The loss, the greater part of which is covered by insurance, is estimated at $300,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Fall Building and another one are complete wrecks, and two others are greatly damaged.

WOMEN LIKED TOM AND JERRY

But Members of Pittsburg Club Had Supposed It Was a Mild Drink.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 5.—An investigation is proceeding at the Women's Exchange here to discover who introduced "Tom and Jerry" to the list of mild drinks served patrons of the exchange.

Early last week a small supply was served and was so popular that on Friday several gallons of the drink were prepared. By evening it had about all disappeared. The visitors at the exchange were sitting about gossipping when a woman, who was familiar with the beverage, was invited to partake of some. She did so and startled the women by declaring that they were all liable to be arrested.

Orders were issued to throw the remainder of the liquor away, but the bowl had been emptied.

The "Tom and Jerry" had been served under another name, and it was intended to put it on the regular bill of fare because of its popularity.

BAILEY'S STATUS IN DOUBT.

Senate Has No Precedent for the Withdrawal of a Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Bailey's status in the Senate may be questioned as a result of his resignation yesterday and subsequent withdrawal of it. He filed the telegraphic dispatch by which he withdrew his resignation a little after 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after he had sent the telegram resigning about 11 o'clock in the morning. There are some persons who argue that when he attempted his withdrawal there had been a vacancy in the Senate for six hours. There are many precedents as to the resignations of Senators, but not one similar to this.

Representative J. G. Golladay of the Third District of Kentucky in 1870 was charged with selling West Point and Annapolis cadetships, and resigned by a letter to the Speaker. Afterward, when Gov. Stevenson of Kentucky refused to accept the resignation, Mr. Golladay withdrew it and again took his seat. An attempt was made to bring up the matter on the floor of the House, but nothing was done and Golladay kept his seat. Representative Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania in 1894 tendered his resignation to Gov. Pattison, but withdrew it before he had notified the Speaker, and continued to hold his seat without any controversy.

Mr. Bailey has a majority of thirty in the Texas Legislature, and if he should be held on technical grounds to have actually resigned there would be no difficulty in re-electing him.

ALL READY FOR A FIRE.

Drop of Oil in Flat Beneath Causes Discovery—Whole Family Arrested.

Peter Romess, a baker, living above his shop at 927 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was reading a paper in his dining room last night when a drop, apparently water, fell from the ceiling onto it. Romess discovered presently that it was not water but oil and then he went to the flat upstairs.

He found all the doors locked and called Policeman Cunningham of the Fourth Avenue station, who kicked them in. The policeman found the floors of all the rooms soaked with kerosine oil and in each room there were several lighted candles about which were piled oil-soaked newspapers.

He put out the candles and reported to the station. Detectives Dougherty, Mealie, Conway, and Gretano were assigned to the case. The detectives waited in front of the house until 1 o'clock this morning, when Mrs. Rosie Hoffman, her daughters, Clara, 16 years old, and Madeline, 11, and Edward and Marcellus Wolsch, relatives who lived with the family, returned to the house. All were arrested and taken to Headquarters. They would make no statement.

Mob Shoots Negro for Threats.

MARIANNA, Fla., March 5.—Calvin Baker, a negro, was shot to death by a mob at Cypress, near here, last night after, it is said, he threatened to shoot the Town Marshal. The mob broke in the jail door to capture the negro.

SHEEHAN TELLS DIX HE WON'T WITHDRAW

Sends Word by Huppuch That He Is in the Fight to Stay Until Caucus Chooses Another.

THE GOVERNOR MAY REPLY

Said to Believe Deadlock Can Be Ended by a New Caucus—Early Break in Sheehan Vote Expected.

Winfield A. Huppuch, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, came down from Albany yesterday, as the representative of the administration, to find out just how Tammany Hall and William F. Sheehan, choice of the Democratic caucus for United States Senator from New York, took the suggestion from Gov. Dix that the Democratic majority of the Legislature should unite upon another candidate.

At midnight Mr. Huppuch went back to Albany with a statement from Mr. Sheehan that under no circumstances would he change the position he has adhered to since the deadlock began, and that, as the choice of the majority of the caucus, he would remain in the fight until the bitter end. This is the statement which Mr. Huppuch took to Gov. Dix, which was handed to him by Mr. Sheehan himself:

> I regret to see that the Democratic Governor of the State has yielded to the solicitations of the small minority of the party who for weeks have been obstructing the election of the regularly chosen candidate of the party for United States Senator.
>
> That my position may not be misunderstood, I now repeat what I said in my letter of Feb. 28, addressed to the Democratic members of the Legislature:
>
> "I shall remain as my party's candidate for United States Senator so long as the party desires me to do so, no matter what the personal consequences to me may be. Nor will I, by word or deed, do anything that will justify the minority in their efforts to frustrate the declared will of the majority. If, however, the majority of all the elected Democratic Senators and Assemblymen shall sign a call requesting that the Democratic caucus be reassembled I shall loyally abide by the decision of that caucus, and if such caucus shall decide that another than myself shall be chosen to carry the party standard which I have been carrying since Jan. 16, 1911, I will give to such candidate by unqualified and wholehearted support, but short of such action I shall not be a party to the destruction of the principle of majority rule."

Gov. Dix's announcement that another candidate than Mr. Sheehan should be selected in order to break the legislative deadlock caused Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy to seek a conference not only with the members of Tammany Hall, but with the up-State leaders as well. In this he was disappointed. The up-State leaders refused to answer his summons. Mr. Murphy then conferred with Mr. Sheehan, and the statement given above was the result.

Senator Roosevelt, leader of the insurgent band at Albany, refused to answer the call of Mr. Murphy, and although he had come to New York he went back to Albany before the time set for the conference to take place. This left Mr. Murphy and the city adherents of the Sheehan cause to consult by themselves.

After Mr. Murphy had talked the situation over with Mr. Sheehan he announced that the latter would make any statement that was necessary. As for himself he had nothing to say.

It was his original intention, it is said, that Senator Roosevelt or some other representative of the insurgents should meet Mr. Sheehan and arrange that the latter should withdraw his candidacy and propose a compromise candidate. Mr. Sheehan, however, would agree to no such proposition, though considerable pressure was brought to bear on him. Mr. Murphy then gave up the attempt for the time.

It was rumored that Gov. Dix himself would come to New York and meet Mr. Murphy in person. At the last moment, however, this programme was changed, and Mr. Huppuch was sent in his stead. Mr. Huppuch refused to make any statement, saying that he would take the declaration of Mr. Sheehan to Gov. Dix.

The attitude of the insurgents in refusing to meet Mr. Murphy or Mr. Sheehan was looked upon last night as evidence of their determination to remain loyal to their cause.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Gov. Dix returned to-day from his home in Thomson. It is the Governor's belief that the deadlock on the Senatorship will be broken in a few days, and that the solution may be found in another caucus.

It is understood to-night that Gov. Dix will issue to-morrow a reply to the statement made to-day by William F. Sheehan, the Democratic organization candidate for Senator. The Governor's friends say that it is not true that the Governor took counsel with the minority representatives of the party before making public his letter. The Democratic legislators advised the abandonment of Mr. Sheehan's candidacy. It was his own plan, they say, and was not adopted until every opportunity was given to Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and Mr. Sheehan to win votes enough to elect Mr. Sheehan.

According to the Governor's friends, he ceased to have a personal interest in the Senatorship after the caucus had agreed upon Mr. Sheehan. He advised that the caucus candidate be dropped wholly in the interests of the Democratic Party and to put an end to a condition which is endangering his own administration.

It was stated to-day that Gov. Dix had informed Mr. Murphy a week ago that some way must be found to end the Senatorial deadlock. When the initiative was not taken by the Tammany leader, who has been insisting on the election of Mr. Sheehan, the Governor decided to appeal directly to the Democratic members of the Legislature.

The insurgent Democrats are expected to hold a conference to-morrow. Until they meet the attitude of all in relation to a new caucus will not be known. Under certain conditions, it was stated to-night, the anti-Sheehan Democrats might join the other members of the party in a caucus. It is probable that if the range of possible candidates in a new caucus were known the greater number of insurgents might be willing to be bound by a new caucus.

WOULD PUNISH INSURGENTS.

Democratic Organization Wants to Turn Out Shepard and Osborne.

UTICA, N. Y., March 5.—J. Francis Condon of the Progressive Democratic and Income Tax League of New York State is sending to the members of the league throughout the State letters calling attention to Edward M. Shepard, Thomas M. Osborne, and Franklin D. Roosevelt as "responsible for the deadlock at Albany."

He requests the league members to bring this matter "forcefully to the attention of your State Committeeman. Impress on him the importance of taking summary action at the next meeting of the State Committee regarding these men and their satellites. It is imperative that these political Jonahs be cast overboard if the progressive methods for which this league stands are to be brought to a successful fruition, for these men are the relentless enemies of everything that would tend to lighten the burden of the common people. These men should be turned down and the majority should succeed."

MURTHAWELL KNOWN TO POLITICIANS HERE

Michigan State Senator, Whose Record Gov. Osborn Uncovered, Once Congress Candidate.

CONSPICUOUS IN BROOKLYN

Suspended from Legal Practice Following Charge of Failure to Turn Over Money to Client.

James A. Murtha, Jr., leader of the Democratic minority in the Michigan State Senate, as to whose suspension from the bar in New York Gov. Osborn of Michigan, after a political clash, published on Saturday some correspondence with Mayor Gaynor, was formerly well known among Brooklyn politicians. About fifteen years ago he was the regular Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third New York District. His father, James A. Murtha, was for many years Deputy Commissioner of City Works in Brooklyn, and his uncle, William H. Murtha, was State Senator and County Register.

James A. Murtha, Jr., was born in Flatbush in 1869, and was graduated from Columbia College. He studied law in the office of Jerry A. Wernberg and with Frank S. Angell, at one time Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, he formed the firm of Angell & Murtha, with offices at 186 Remsen Street.

Up to the time when he got into trouble with the Brooklyn Bar Association in June, 1903, he was regarded as one of the most promising young lawyers in South Brooklyn, both professionally and politically, and was prominent in many organizations. He was President of the Bushwick Democratic Club, Vice President of the Putnam Rod and Gun Club, a member of the Twenty-Third Regiment and the Young Men's Democratic Club of the Twenty-third Ward.

When Gov. Osborn applied to Mayor Gaynor for an investigation through the Police Department of Murtha's Eastern career, he brought the matter before the same man to whom Murtha's alleged offense was first revealed. In July, 1903, Mrs. Julia A. O'Donnell, then living at 2,039 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, went to then Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court and told him that she had been unable to collect from Mr. Murtha money paid to him as her attorney in settlement of a suit for damages due to the death of her husband through an accident. Murtha had accepted $2,250 in settlement, and claimed half of it as a fee for his services. Mrs. O'Donnell did not contest his claim, but said she had been unable to get the other half from him, although she had made repeated visits to his office.

Justice Gaynor advised Mrs. O'Donnell to consult another attorney and recommended Eugene V. Brewster. The matter was also brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association. Murtha disappeared, and his mother went to Mr. Brewster and told him her son was in a sanitarium. She begged him not to prosecute Murtha, and assured him that her son would make restitution of the money due Mrs. O'Donnell. Mr. Brewster told her he had no power to prevent Murtha's prosecution or the disbarment proceedings, as his only function was to obtain the money due Mrs. O'Donnell. Some time later Mrs. Murtha brought him the $1,125, saying her son had sent it.

When the case came before the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association Murtha turned up and defended himself. Mr. Brewster made an affidavit showing that restitution had been made, but the committee decided to apply for Murtha's disbarment. Norman S. Dike, now County Judge, was delegated to present the matter to the Appellate Division. The court appointed Herbert T. Ketcham, now Surrogate, as referee, and he reported in favor of suspending Murtha from practice at the bar for three years instead of disbarring him. His report was confirmed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn on March 24, 1906.

Apparently Murtha had already taken up his residence in Detroit at that time, as he was reported to be living there when the negotiations for a settlement with Mrs. O'Donnell were opened. He became known to sporting men in Detroit by the name of Conway, and officiated as announcer at prizefights managed by the Considines. Later he was admitted to the bar, and at the last election he was chosen State Senator.

Murtha was elected leader of the minority in the Michigan Senate, and has been active in hampering the policies of Gov. Osborn, with the aid of some stand-pat Republicans who are factionally opposed to the progressive Republican Chief Executive. He has caused appointments to be held up, and has denounced Gov. Osborn in speeches as a political four-flusher.

Gov. Osborn announced some time ago that he would show up the records of the men who were opposing his efforts to reform the State administration, and one of the first he went after was Murtha. He wrote to Mayor Gaynor for confirmation of stories he had heard about Murtha, and when he received no answer he took occasion to call at the City Hall when in New York on a visit recently. The Mayor was surprised that Gov. Osborn's letter had been overlooked, and had Murtha's career investigated. The facts, as learned through an inquiry made under the direction of Police Commissioner Cropsey, were sent to Gov. Osborn in a long letter and were made public in Detroit on Saturday. At the same time Gov. Osborn intimated that a special Grand Jury might be called to ascertain how Murtha obtained his credentials allowing him to practice in the Michigan courts.

LONE OCTOGENARIAN ILL.

Found by the Janitor and Sent to the Hospital.

E. Porter Belden, 80 years old, of 2,367 Second Avenue, known in that neighborhood as a hermit, and believed to be wealthy, was taken to Harlem Hospital last night seriously ill of pneumonia. The old man lives in two small rooms on the fifth floor of a tenement house. According to the East 126th Street police, the rooms are full of interesting things—old books by the hundred, pictures, and many diplomas.

Julius Goldberg, janitor of the tenement, heard the old man moaning "Help me!" about 10 o'clock last night. Entering the room he found his tenant sitting in a chair with his head on the table. Goldberg called Policeman Musterman, who got an ambulance from Harlem Hospital.

Little is known of Belden. The neighbors say he has a secretary, but none of them knows her name or where she lives. A hobby of the old man is said to be calling up institutions of learning on the long distance telephone. He is said to possess copies of the diplomas given by most American and foreign colleges and universities.

On the police blotter Belden's occupation was given as a composer. The police have the keys to his rooms.

Still No Trace of Drummond Gems.

Supt. Dougherty of the Pinkerton Detective Agency said yesterday that there was no truth in the story published in Chicago that the $130,000 worth of jewels stolen from Mrs. Maldwin Drummond on the Amerika had been recovered. There was no trace of the missing gems, Supt. Dougherty said, and the report that they had been pawned here and thus recovered was not only false but foolish.

SAYS SEIDEL REGIME FAILS.

Boston Socialist Declares Milwaukee Socialism Is Running to Seed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 5.—David Goldstein, a former Socialist leader here, candidate of the party for Mayor in 1897, and an official of the Cigarmakers' Union, has returned from a visit to Milwaukee with the message that Mayor Seidel's administration is a failure. The party there, he says, has failed to live up to its pre-election promises; the city has more unemployed than ever, and the Socialists have not only failed to provide promised protection for the poor and working classes but are supplanting the objectionable features of the Rose administration with innovations just as undesirable.

"In Milwaukee," says Mr. Goldstein, "indications show that Socialism has become full blown and is now ready to run to seed. In the last election there were 7,000 less votes cast in Milwaukee than in the election in which Mayor Seidel was elected.

"The Socialists, seeing the approaching storm, have decided to nominate only three of the seven Judges to be elected on April 14. The Socialists have a great press system by which they advertise to the country nearly every act of their administration."

When asked about the civil service Mr. Goldstein replied:

"Comradeship outweighs the requirements of the law. Seven eligible candidates were on the library civil service list. They made the list vacant, and taking advantage of the emergency appointment clause in the law, imported William H. Leiserson from the New York Socialist headquarters for Municipal Librarian.

"Democracy in Milwaukee regards the rights of the minority, but there the minority has no rights which the Socialists are bound to respect. The Socialist city officials meet in their party headquarters and decide what the law shall be, and then they go to the City Hall and make their schemes official. It is probable that no such proceedings would be tolerated in any other American city."

Mr. Goldstein quit the Socialist Party when the convention in 1903 would not pass resolutions repudiating leaders who attacked religion and advocated violence.

STRIKE VOTE ON RACE ISSUE.

Believed Railroad Firemen Want Colored Men Ousted from Service.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5.—Firemen in the employ of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad to-day sent out ballots for a mail vote to decide whether a strike shall be called on that system. The notice declares that promotion according to seniority is the main issue, but it is understood that the firemen are insisting on the elimination of colored men.

Vice President Powell of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific declined today to discuss the proposition, which was presented to him yesterday. At the headquarters of the firemen it was stated that unless favorable action is taken there may be a strike of men east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers on all lines allied with what is known as the Cincinnati Southern system.

SONG WRITER SEEKS DEATH.

Miss Ostman Disappointed at Failure to Find a Publisher.

Miss Hilda Ostman of 201 Van Duzer Street, Tompkinsville, S. I., ex-Captain in the Salvation Army and later an actress, attempted suicide yesterday. After taking morphine, she turned on the gas in her room.

Mrs. M. E. Navesson in an adjoining room detected the odor of gas, and forcing open the door, found Miss Ostman unconscious. Dr. McGuire removed the woman to St. Vincent's Hospital where, it was said last night, that her condition is serious.

Miss Ostman wrote a song entitled "The Dawn of Eternity," and her friends ascribe her act to her inability to have it published.

BIG CHURCH FOR AKED OR HE WILL GO WEST

Continued from Page 1.

them in the hour of their need. Perhaps it was a desertion; perhaps the failure of the projects on which our minds have been set is the expression of God's disapproval of my action. But He to whom all hearts are open and from whom no secret is hidden is my witness that I believed that the best work of my life would be done beneath the American flag and in association with the American churches.

"We cannot go on forever as we are going on now. I could give myself to a great work with deathless passion. But such a work does not seem possible in this church

"An objection to this view has been urged by some amongst you to whom I have revealed the workings of my mind. You have said, 'All this may be true; but time is needed for the solution of our problems, and time will solve them. This is a position that calls for patience, courage, and faith. Do not wreck everything by impatience. Wait, work, and believe—and the end is sure.'

"To such admonition I have paid and I am paying the most earnest heed. There is, we all know, a base and servile expediency, but every one who has accomplished anything in the world knows that there is also a noble expediency, a kind of divine opportunism which bids us do the best we can and leave the rest with God. There are many situations in which this is not merely the best way, but the only way, God's own way of reaching a desired end.

"It is perfectly true that we might lay aside definitely as impracticable and even undesirable the various projects of building which we have discussed. We might address ourselves to the work of preaching and teaching and of organization. We might do with glad hearts the work our hands find to do, living from day to day, content if only we do well that which is possible to us, and very sure that in His own good time God Himself will open to us a door of larger usefulness and show us the path of great achievement.

For the Congregation to Answer.

"Such an attitude of consecration to the immediate present and of patient waiting for the future calls for great forbearance each with each, hearty co-operation, unshakable loyalty to one another, the perfection of good comradeship and good fellowship. It calls for the highest type of enthusiasm, the enthusiasm which illumines detail and routine and makes drudgery divine. Does such a spirit exist in our Church ?

"I do not ask whether the two pastors, Dr. Moore and myself, could attain to it; but I ask whether it is operative amongst Trustees, deacons, officials of every name, and amongst the entire membership of the Church. I ask—and you will observe that I make no attempt to answer the question. It is for you to say, not me.

"Yet upon the answer which the facts seem to supply I must form my judgment as to my duty to the Living Christ whose I am and whom I serve. So far as we can see to-day there is no future for this Church and for my ministry. But ought I to work on and wait, hope, and pray, in the cheerful faith that this is God's will for us and that when He needs us to attempt greater things for Him He will show us the way? Or must I hear in the call to the Pacific Coast His voice bidding me cease from unavailing regrets and begin life again with undimmed hopes of doing the work I came to America to do? Upon the answer to that question which in honor and conscience I can give will depend the reply which within the next week or two I must make to the San Francisco Church. Let those who love me, pray for me, that I may make no mistake through erring judgment, and for this Church that it may both interpret and accomplish the purposes of Jesus Christ our Lord."

Church Plan That Failed.

Dr. Aked some time ago urged the Trustees to erect a much larger church on an expensive Fifth Avenue site, and hoped to raise $500,000, thinking the kind of church he wanted could be built for that sum. He was able to obtain only $400,000, however. The Trustees were practically unanimous on the advisability of erecting a new church somewhere, but could not see their way financially to build such a church as Dr. Aked asked for. Charles D. Spencer, one of the Trustees, said that personally he believed the site and kind of a church Dr. Aked wanted would cost nearer $2,000,000 than $500,000. The problem of the new church building is the only matter of disagreement between Dr. Aked and the Trustees.

Some of them, it is said, were in favor of erecting a new building on the present site, but to such a step Dr. Aked was strenuously opposed, and made his position plainly known to them. In speaking of the situation in a recent interview Dr. Aked said:

"The great project that we had in hand has completely broken down. We had in mind something that would have given us one of the biggest churches in American Protestantism, perhaps in the Protestantism of the world. And now our efforts to find another site have failed utterly."

Dr. Aked said that he had spoken to John D. Rockefeller about the situation and that Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., had replied: "Doctor, if my life depended upon it I could not say what is the wisest thing to do."

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SENATE MUST FIND SOME NEW LEADERS

Retirement of Many Men Who Have Shaped Its Policies Will Cause a Shake-Up.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PENROSE

May Take Aldrich's Place at the Head of the Regulars—Better Assignments for Root.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—When the Senate enters the special session on April 4 its machinery will have to undergo a remaking almost as complete as that of the House. More than a dozen Senators—about one-seventh of the membership—have dropped out, and the age and poor health of three others make their retirement at any time likely. These men held among them most of the important committee assigaments under the old organization.

Mr. Aldrich's retirement left the great Finance Committee without a head. Mr. Hale of Maine, the titular leader of the Republican majority, left the Chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee vacant. Mr. Burrows was Chairman of Privileges and Elections, Mr. Beveridge of Territories, Mr. Carter of Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, Mr. Depew of the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, Mr. Elkins, who died, of Inter-State Commerce, Mr. Flint of Inter-Oceanic Canals, Mr. Kean of Audit and Control, and Mr. Scott of Public Buildings and Grounds. These men also were members of the most important committees.

Among the Democrats who retired are Mr. Money of Mississippi, the minority leader, and Mr. Frazier of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Claims. Senator Cullom of Illinois, the aged Chairman of Foreign Relations; Mr. Frye of Maine, Chairman of Commerce and President pro tem. of the Senate, and Mr. Tillman of South Carolina remain in office, but of late they have been taking an increasingly small part in the active work of the Senate, leaving the greater part to younger men on their committees. Mr. Tillman will not return for the extra session.

Chief interest, of course, centres in the possible successor of Mr. Aldrich as Chairman of the Committee on Finance and known in Washington as the "General Manager of the United States," and to Mr. Hale as the head of Appropriations and ex-officio leader of his party in the Senate, because the real mastery of Senate affairs will probably lie between these places. Mr. Hale, under the rule of seniority, would be succeeded by Mr. Perkins of California; or by Mr. Warren of Wyoming if Mr. Perkins prefers to retain the Chairmanship of the Naval Committee, which is esteemed on the Pacific Coast; or by Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire if Mr. Warren wants to retain his Chairmanship of Military Affairs. No one of these is identified with the little circle of "leaders" in the Senate, and so the titular rank of majority leader on the floor will probably, under the new organization, remain as empty an honor as it has been under the rule of Mr. Aldrich.

Much attention is being paid to the fact that the Chairmanship of Finance will go by seniority to Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania. Should that rule be followed, Mr. Penrose could not assume the power wielded by Mr. Aldrich. That was a peculiar and personal power. Mr. Penrose will have to be tested before he gets the complete confidence of the regulars enjoyed by Mr. Aldrich. Like his predecessor, he already has the complete hostility of the insurgents. He and Mr. La Follette are open enemies. It is not likely that the Wisconsin man will ever forgive Mr. Penrose the speech he made last year, in which in a dispassionate address of some ten minutes' length he compared the tactics of Mr. La Follette to those of a patent medicine agent talking from "the tail of a cart."

Mr. Penrose is and always has been a reactionary and a standpatter. He has evidently been training for Mr. Aldrich's position since the retirement of the Senator from Rhode Island became known. It was noticed in the closing days of the recent session, when every one in both houses was keyed to the highest nervous tension, that Mr. Penrose was cool and conciliatory. In handling the contested items in the Postal Appropriation bill his suavity, even to the insurgents, was as great as Mr. Aldrich's own, and the progress he made toward a vote showed how successful those tactics are.

It had been expected that Mr. Carter of Montana would play a more important rôle on the floor and appear in something of Mr. Aldrich's character of the adjuster of difficulties; but Mr. Carter has been succeeded by a Democrat. Mr. Root of New York has seemed to train for the post since his entrance into the Senate, but the shortness of his term of service as well as his aloofness for the rank and file of his associates puts his name beyond consideration.

It is probable that for a time, at least, the rather vaguely designated group known as the "Republican Steering Committee" will have a joint control, rather than any one man. This will mean that the second order of Senators—Mr. Crane and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, Mr. Root of New York, Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, and one or two others—at various times will together plan the tactics if not the policies of their party in the Senate.

Whatever the leadership, however, it is likely to have trouble in leading the Republicans in the new Senate. Even Mr. Aldrich did not control the progressives of his party, and it is this clique that will in the next Congress hold the balance of power in the Senate. Mr. Cummins, who is rapidly getting recognition as the leader of the insurgents, whoever is elected minority leader, will have a lot to say about affairs.

An interesting fact is that John Sharp Williams, formerly Democratic leader of the House, will this year come to the Senate bringing with him a large reputation as a parliamentarian and as a strategist. For two years since his election he has been resting from his arduous labors in the House, and the Senate is awaiting his arrival with interest.

The great number of vacancies on the important committees make it certain that Mr. Root will get some better assignments. His present Chairmanship of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department is almost nominal and is worth to him simply a committee clerkship, a messenger, and a few odds and ends of that sort. His best assignment is the Committee on Foreign Relations, where his experience as Secretary of State gives him great prestige, but even there he is the junior Republican member. The removal of Senators Kean, Beveridge, and Carter from that committee will make him the fifth ranking member. It is not unlikely that this year he will be placed on the Finance Committee.

STIFF FIGHT ON RECIPROCITY.

Canadian Manufacturing Interests Sparing No Effort to Defeat It.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 5.—President Taft's call for an extra session of Congress in April may, in the opinion of some of the opponents, as well as the champions of the proposed agreement, save the reciprocity cause in Canada. It is generally conceded that if a reciprocity session of Congress had not been summoned and ratification had been left to the regular session next Fall the Canadian advocates of the plan might have been disheartened and probably Parliament would follow the example of Congress, leaving ratification over to its chances at the succeeding session.

The Liberal majority at Ottawa to-day declare that Mr. Taft has made good for his Government the joint agreement that each party to the bargain should use its best endeavors to secure legislative approval of the reciprocity pact, and consequently, they assert, the Canadian Government must forthwith compel satisfaction by Parliament.

However, the fight at Ottawa is by no means concluded. The Government is more than ever determined to put the measure through and the opposition continues to show a resolute front. Quick action at Washington—action within a month or so of the convening of the extra session—will be necessary to avoid complications. If Congress has not paved the way for Parliament by ratification of the agreement before May 12, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier has arranged to leave to attend the coronation in London in June, or if the Canadian Parliament should continue to filibuster up to the time of the Premier's departure, it is doubted that a ratification would be attempted in the absence of Laurier, who is not only the official Premier but the recognized leader on all big questions of policy such as this one.

The present opposition in Parliament is encouraged by an energetic campaign which is being conducted by manufacturing interests opposed to the measure. Space for anti-reciprocity articles is being bought in the leading newspapers, both Liberal and Conservative, boards of trade are being sounded and where it is found that condemnatory resolutions will succeed meetings are arranged and such resolutions passed. The latest development is an anti-reciprocity league now being formed in Montreal, which is to be extended to other industrial centres.

EDDY NEPHEW INTERVENES.

G. W. Baker Wants to Oust Eddy Sons as Plaintiffs in Will Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 5.—A motion to intervene in the suit for the possession of the $2,000,000 bequeathed to the Mother Church by Mary Baker G. Eddy was filed in the Superior Court for Merrimack County by George W. Baker, a nephew of Mrs. Eddy. Baker does not attack the mental capacity of Mrs. Eddy to make a legal division of her property. He waives all such questions and admits the validity of all bequests, except that to the Mother Church.

He contends that this bequest is illegal under the statute of New Hampshire which limits the amount which can be bequeathed to a church for religious purposes to such a sum as will yield an income not exceeding $5,000. Up to this point the claim of Baker is identical with that of George W. Glover and Dr. Ebenezer J. Foster Eddy, the son and adopted son, respectively, of Mrs. Eddy, in their bill in equity filed here some months ago.

Baker contends, however, that Glover and Foster Eddy are forever estopped from claiming anything further from the estate of Mrs. Eddy on account of the settlement which she made with them previous to her death. Consequently, as next of kin, Baker would be entitled to the entire residue, bequeathed to the church. He asks that he may be substituted as plaintiff for Glover and Foster Eddy, and that an injunction may issue restraining them from presenting their claim.

CROWD TO HEAR JOWETT.

He Bids Farewell to Birmingham to Come to New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—Further proof of how much Birmingham regrets Dr. J. H. Jowett's departure for New York, to accept the call to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church there, was given yesterday when thousands tried vainly to obtain admission to the Carr's Lane Congregational Church, where he preached his farewell sermon.

Dr. Jowett said that he came to Birmingham sixteen years ago with fear and trembling, but brought a Gospel that he had proved. With that Gospel he finished in Birmingham, and with it he should begin in New York. St. Paul, the preacher said, believed that he was "gripped in the love purpose of God."

"I have dared," Dr. Jowett went on, "to universalize, gloried in universalizing everything experienced by the Apostle Paul. I glory in the width of the Gospel I preach, I shall glory in proclaiming in New York as here that everybody is in the love grip."

When a man reached fifty, Dr. Jowett continued, many things which once concerned one had begun to matter very little; money, for instance, had fewer markets as one grew older. His last words were:

"Claim your inheritance. Put on your real manhood and womanhood. Do it now. Answer the love grip."

What Would You Do?

with nothing in the house, no work, no income? Here are two cases of distress which

THE A. I. C. P.

is helping over a crisis:

1. Husband helpless with heart disease; wife earning about $2 weekly; rent and expenses about $8; helpless old mother, three little children.

2. Husband in hospital, wife caring for 8 children. No income; rent $12 per month.

Typical cases, but not worse than some the Association has to help. It has over 2,000 families under its care. Send what you can to help in the work.

THE N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, Pres.
ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treas.
Room 210, 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. City.

RIVAL OF ARBUCKLES WINS RATE DECISION

Railroads Must Extend Equal Facilities to Federal Sugar Company, Commerce Board Holds.

BIG REFINERIES AFFECTED

Arbuckles, Through the Jay Street Terminal, Have Received Pay for Lightering Their Own Sugar.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A long-standing dispute between great refiners of sugar in New York, with many of the large Eastern railways as a third party, was passed upon finally by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in a decision made public to-day.

Discrimination and unreasonable regulations as to the lighterage of sugar from New York City and Brooklyn to the New Jersey terminals of the railroads are held by the commission to cause the exaction of unjust charges from the Federal Sugar Refining Company of Yonkers, N. Y., as compared with the charges paid by Arbuckle Brothers, direct competitors.

In the majority opinion of the commission, which was prepared by Commissioner Harlan, it is shown that the Arbuckle Brothers operate in Brooklyn what is known as the Jay Street terminal of the defendant railways. For the service of conducting this terminal as a freight station the carriers pay them from 3 cents to 4 1-5 cents a hundred pounds for the lightering of freight across the river to the New Jersey terminals.

One-third of all the freight handled at the Jay Street station is sugar refined by the Arbuckles at their factory, immediately adjoining the station. They receive, therefore, an allowance from the railroads for lightering their own sugar. The defendant lines decline to make a similar allowance to the Federal Company for the lightering of its sugar to their terminals, on the ground that the refinery at Yonkers is outside the lighterage limits of New York Harbor.

The Federal Company instituted a complaint against the Baltimore & Ohio and other Eastern carriers. It asserted that the allowances made by the roads to the Arbuckles afforded them a distinct advantage in the sugar-consuming markets west of New York and that the allowance for lighterage amounted substantially to a rebate. These contentions were upheld by the commission in its majority opinion. In brief, Commissioner Harlan holds as follows:

A carrier is not warranted in making an allowance to one shipper who provides a facility and performs a service in the transportation of his own property, while refusing a similar allowance to another shipper competing in the same markets and in the same line of business who provides a similar facility and performs the same service in the transportation of his property.

The allowances paid by the defendants on the sugar brought by Arbuckle Brothers on floats and lighters to their regular freight station on the Jersey shore, no allowance being paid to complainant on sugar brought by it on lighters to the same stations, result in inequalities, preferences, and discriminations, and are unduly prejudicial to the complainant as a shipper over the defendants' lines in competition with Arbuckle Brothers in the same markets.

The fact that Arbuckle Brothers operate their dock in Brooklyn as a terminal for the defendants does not justify an allowance to them for lightering their sugar to the regular stations of the defendants on the Jersey shore so long as an allowance to the complainant for lightering its sugar to the same stations from Pier 24 is refused.

A receiving station operated for carriers by a competitor in the same line of business is not a reasonable facility of transportation to offer a shipper.

Chairman Knapp, who was a member of the commission when the cause was decided, and Commissioner Prouty dissented from the views of the majority. Judge Knapp dissented because of the admission of complainant's counsel that the operation of the Jay Street station by the defendant carriers would result in no benefit to the complainant. Commissioner Prouty's dissent was based upon the fact that the Federal Company's refinery was located without the free lighterage limits of New York Harbor, and, while the disadvantage complained of was evident, it was not improper or unlawful.

The order of the commission directs the carriers, by April 15, to cease the payment to the Arbuckle Brothers of the discriminatory allowances, and the order is made effective for two years from that date. The order indicates that if ilk eallowances are paid to both refineries for similar service they would not be held to be unlawful.

INVITES PASTOR TO QUIT.

Hackensack Congregation Tells the Rev. Mr. Von Glahn It Wants Change.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 5.—The Rev. C. H. Von Glahn, for four years pastor of the Asbury Methodist Church, Hackensack, says there is no use in further concealing the fact that he has been asked to sever his relations with that church as its pastor. A successor will be named at the next Methodist Conference on March 29.

"A committee of three gentlemen from the official board of the church called upon me and bluntly told me that I must sever my relations as their pastor," said Mr. Von Glahn to-day. "The committee could give me no reasons for this unexpected action; they could simply say the congregation felt as though it wanted a change, which, of course, is its privilege."

Mr. Von Glahn was apointed Chaplain of the Hackensack Fire Department a year ago, and in uniform appeared at the head of the parade last Fall with Chief N. D. Campbell. He is Chaplain of Pioneer Lodge of Masons and is Secretary of the Pastors' Association. He is an eloquent speaker and has been very popular in Hackensack. During his pastorate the Asbury Church has been remodeled at an expense of $10,000 and a three-thousand-dollar pipe organ installed.

"I admit that the method of determining upon this action was a bit out of order, but it was a delicate matter," said one of the officers of the church. "There is nothing against Pastor Von Glahn, and his work has been duly appreciated, but that usual and natural feeling of unrest in Methodist churches prevailed, and we had to meet the request for a change. It may mean a blow to the church, but the official board will not be to blame."

It was hinted that two members of the board were displeased because the pastor would not let their judgment prevail in the church work. Pastor Von Glahn made no reference to the action at the services to-day. The official board is composed of James W. Loveland, Superintendent of the Babbitt Soap Company; R. O. Bentley, Superintendent of the Public Service Corporation; W. F. Fiedler, Joseph Stockford, John A. Horne, E. L. Burdick, L. B. Garretson, Mahlon B. Smith, Mrs. James W. Loveland, and Miss Jessie Paton.

PURSUED HER CHILD, DIED.

Chicago Woman Ran Six Blocks After a Street Car.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Mrs. Elizabeth Kesch, 23 years old, lifted her child onto a street car to-day, but the car moved off before she could get aboard. Mrs. Kesch ran after the car, shouting, but the chase lasted six blocks before shouts of pedestrians attracted the conductor's attention, and the car was stopped.

Fighting her way through a crowd, the woman staggered up to the conductor and sobbed for her child. When the conductor brought the little fellow out she fell fainting. She was removed to a hospital, and died of heart trouble with the little

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HILLES TO SUCCEED NORTON ON APRIL 4

Announcement of Change at White House Made at Dinner Attended by the President.

ADMIRER CITES THE BIBLE

Tells Hilles to Ponder Verses in Leviticus Which Tell of the Ceremony of the Scapegoat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—"It was announced at the White House to-day that Hon. Charles D. Hilles, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will succeed Mr. Norton as Secretary to the President on April 4. In reply to inquiries Mr. Norton stated that on April 5 he would become Vice President of the First National Bank of New York."

Each guest at a luncheon given by Charles D. Norton at his home here to-day found the above note at his place as he sat down at the table. The guests were the newspaper men regularly stationed at the White House and others who have seen service at one time or another at the Summer capital at Beverly, Mass. The luncheon was given in order to have them meet Mr. Hilles, the new Secretary to the President. After the luncheon President Taft came in and held a little reception, to which most of the newspaper men in the press gallery were invited.

It had been intended by the President to keep the name of his new secretary secret until the change was actually to occur at the White House, but it came out a week ago that Mr. Hilles was to be Mr. Norton's successor, and so the only news in the note to-day was the date on which Mr. Hilles would take hold in his new office, which will be coincident with the meeting of the special session of Congress. In introducing Mr. Hilles, Mr. Norton spoke with much warmth of feeling about his affection for the President, and his belief in the sturdy and sterling qualities of the Chief Executive. He dwelt on his wish that the whole country might come to know the President in this way.

Mr. Hilles evoked shouts of laughter by reading a letter which he had received a day or two ago from a man in Hampton, Va. It said:

Sir: Genuine pleasure was mine when the press dispatches announced that you had been selected by the President as his secretary and my congratulations are due you.

The Attorney General, Mr. Wickersham, in his speech of Saturday evening last, before the Pewter Platter Club at Norfolk, Va., deplored the lack of interest in, and the scarcity of Virginians in sharing burdens of National affairs. Next to being a willing Virginia patriot I know of no other selection that would be so suitable for me, for your prompt attention and personally written reply to my letter to you indorsing the J. V. Bickford site for the new Post Office in Hampton, Va., insures me that neither the Nation's, the President's nor the public's affairs will suffer in your keeping.

However, one good turn deserves another and, in order to obtain the consolations of philosophy, please allow me to suggest that after you have taken the oath of office, have been introduced to your duties, that you quietly read and ponder Leviticus, sixteenth chapter and twentieth to twenty-second verses. If you have difficulty in finding such a book as the Bible around the White House, possibly one could be secured for you at the Congressional Library, where one copy, at least, must be filed to comply with the copyright law. You will have no difficulty in securing the use of this one copy, for no Congressman ever calls for the book.

I hope that your duties may be pleasant, that the disappointed patriots who did not succeed to your position as secretary may not be able to exclaim as did the Third Richard: "England's woes in France will make me smile."

Mr. Hilles said he had managed to find the Bible to which the letter referred and had turned to the sixteenth chapter of Leviticus to find these verses:

20. And when he hath made an end of reconciling the holy place, and the tabernacle or congregation and the altar, he shall bring the live goat.

21. And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness.

22. And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited. And he shall let go the goat in the wilderness.

Mr. Hilles remarked that his pondering had shown him the meaning of the reference.

From the moment it became known that Mr. Norton was to retire from the secretaryship at the White House, the report had been current that if he could be induced to do so he would be the next secretary. Several months ago, however, he had made arrangements to retire from public life, and had entered into a partnership agreement with Edmund Dwight of New York to act as general agent for an assurance company of London.

When President Taft urged Mr. Hilles to accept the office of secretary this partnership agreement stood in the way. Mr. Hilles said he was definitely committed and saw no way out of it. Various leaders of the Republicans brought their influence to bear upon Mr. Hilles to accept the post at the White House, but matters were at a standstill until President Taft sent for Mr. Dwight, explained the situation to him, and secured his consent to the dissolution of the partnership agreement.

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MRS. NEUSTADT GIVES $30,000

For Building at Vacation Camp of Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Mrs. Sigmund Neustadt, widow of the banker who died in Cannes, France, in the Spring of 1909, has given $30,000 to the Young Men's Hebrew Association for a building at a vacation camp at Cold Spring on the Hudson. The building is to be a memorial to her husband.

Announcement of the gift was made at the last monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the association. Work on the camp building has been started, and it will probably be dedicated on Decoration Day. Mr. Neustadt was at one time a member of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and when his widow was looking about for a suitable memorial her friends suggested that there was need of a Summer home for Hebrew boys.

The building is to be of the old English type of architecture. In the basement will be a kitchen, a social hall, bowling alleys, and shower baths. The first floor will have separate libraries for junior and senior members, a reading room, a mess hall, administrative offices, and a Directors' room. The second floor will be given over to dormitories and separate bedrooms. The building will contain sleeping quarters for fifty boys. As the majority of the boys who go to the camp prefer to sleep in tents, the building will be large enough, it is thought, to accommodate all of the boys who may wish to make it their headquarters.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association made recently an agreement with the Educational Alliance, which also maintains a camp for boys at Cold Spring. Last Summer the association and the Educational Alliance shared their camps. The plan was so successful that the institutions decided to enter into a partnership. Both camps will be in charge of William Mitchell, the Superintendent of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association sends between 500 and 600 boys annually to the camp. Each boy pays $6 a week. It costs the association about $3,000 a year to send the boys to the camp. The Educational Alliance sends about 300 boys.

The association owned 150 acres at Cold Spring, and there was enough money left over from Mrs. Neustadt's contribution after the cost of the building was deducted to enable it to add 100 more acres to its camp. It is planned to make the Neustadt house a Winter quarters for the boys. The house will be opened for the Christmas and Easter holidays.

The following men are on the joint committee of the two camps: Lee Kohns, Chairman; Ferdinand Kuhn, B. M. L. Ernst, Henry M. Toch, Felix M. Warburg, and William Prager. The camp will be open the 15th of next June.

GIRL LAWYER NOT KIDNAPPED

Change In Her Plan and a Theatre Party Cause Family to be Alarmed.

When Frieda Thomas, a girl lawyer, reached her home, 80 Second Avenue, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, after attending the theatre, she was astonished to find the house deserted. A few moments later she answered the telephone to hear her young brother Abraham's voice at the other end of the wire, expressing thankfulness that she was safe and sound.

"I'm out here in East New York, and I thought surely you had been kidnapped," said the boy.

In East New York, Abraham and William D. Bosler, an ex-Assistant District Attorney, and a friend of the girl, had occasioned all sorts of excitement for Mrs. Elizabeth Day of 309 Nichols Avenue, and for he police of the Liberty Avenue Station.

Miss Thomas was to have visited Mrs. Day's home yesterday, and her family believed that she had done so, not knowing that at the last minute she had changed her mind and gone to the theatre. When the girl failed to come home at 6 o'clock, therefore, her brother became alarmed, and set out for Mrs. Day's home with Mr. Bosler.

The Nichols home is in a lonely part of East New York, and Mrs. Day, after explaining that the girl was not there, would not allow the two to enter. They got several policemen and were trying to persuade them to break into the house when the brother got Miss Thomas on the telephone.

"They thought I might have been held against my will," said the girl, "for last May I went to Elberon, N. J., to consult with an aged actress about a case, and was kept there all night.

"I found the old lady in a rapidly decaying mansion, with only the drawing room adequately furnished. She kept me talking

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Ask the man who owns one

EX-BROKER STADE HELD AS SWINDLER

High School Teacher Wants an Accounting of Their Real Estate Partnership.

IN THE TOMBS WITHOUT BAIL

Donaldson Declares He Gave the Prisoner $700 to Sell Property at Cedar Lake, N. J., and Got No Return.

Charles E. Stade of 814 Madison Avenue, a former stock broker, whose various financial transactions have brought him into the bad graces of the police, is locked up in the Tombs, pending extradition to Hudson County, New Jersey, where he is wanted for a real estate deal which cost George Donaldson of Cliffside, N. J., $700. Donaldson is a teacher in the Washington Irving High School. He owns 200 lots at Cedar Lake, N. J., and it was in connection with the sale of these lots that Stade landed again in the hands of the police. He was indicted in Hudson County a few days ago, charged by Donaldson with obtaining money by false pretenses.

Stade was arrested on Saturday near the Federal Building, and was arraigned yesterday before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who committed him to the Tombs as a fugitive from justice, without bail. Donaldson was in court with a Hudson County detective, and produced a copy of the indictment and a New Jersey warrant for Stade's arrest.

Prior to the arrival of his counsel Stade admitted that he was the man named in the indictment, but his counsel later called the Magistrate's attention to the fact that the name was spelled "Staid" in the indictment and suggested that because of this it was invalid. Donaldson, however, swore that Stade was the man who obtained his $700, and Magistrate McAdoo decided that this was sufficient to hold him.

Donaldson said in court that Stade approached him on Feb. 24, 1910, with a proposal that they join forces to dispose of the 200 lots. His plan was to buy a piece of property in Flatbush for $1,600 and sell it a few days later for $2,200, as Stade already had a purchaser. He said he would put up $900 if Donaldson put up $700.

"We can take the $2,200 for advertising your 200 lots," Donaldson quotes Stade, adding that Stade's plan provided that Stade be sales manager and would sell the lots on a commission basis, with a small drawing account. The plan looked good, Donaldson said, so he gave $700 to Stade, and waited in vain, he says, for Stade to appear with the $600 profit. Then he appealed to the Hudson County Grand Jury, and an indictment followed.

Several years ago Stade was a prosperous stock broker. He was a member of the Consolidated Exchange, and in 1904 conducted brokerage offices at 44 and 1,265 Broadway under the name of C. E. Stade & Co. The uptown office was frequented by women, and Stade was reputed to be doing a large business. In November, 1904, Stade went into bankruptcy, and soon after Mrs. Martha Browne of 49 West Sixty-third Street charged him with obtaining $4,000 from her under the false representation that he was a cousin of Gov. Odell. She said she intrusted cash and securities to him to purchase wheat, and that Stade had reported he had made the purchase, but she could find no record of the transaction on the Exchange.

Stade disappeared directly after this and the authorities failed to locate him until 1908, when he was arrested on Mrs. Browne's charge of grand larceny and sent to the Tombs. When it came to try the charge Mrs. Browne did not appear and it was dropped.

FIREMAN IS RUN OVER.

Badly Hurt Trying to Stop His Own Runaway Team.

Lieut. Morris of the East 126th Street Police Station telephoned to the Tremont Station, in the Bronx, last night to have some one notify the family of Fireman Stephen Ray of Engine 59, whose home is at 232 East 180th Street, that he had been injured, perhaps mortally, by being run over by the horses attached to the tender of his company.

"For God's sake, tell me quick if he's dead!" came the reply over the telephone. "I'm his brother, Malcolm."

Then Morris told over the wire to Acting Lieutenant Malcolm Ray how Stephen had jumped from the tender when it crashed into the curbstone at 136th Street and Madison Avenue last night and had tried to stop the horses, which were running away.

The animals knocked him down and dragged two of the wheels of the tender over his body. Ray was taken to the Harlem Hospital in Chief Andrews's wagon. Dr. Donnelly found that, besides a broken collarbone, he had several ribs broken, as well as internal injuries. The physician said he probably would die before morning.

The fire to which Engine 59 was going when the accident occurred was confined to the flat of Conrad Haas, on the top floor of 2,160 Madison Avenue, where it did trifling damage.

APPONYI ENDS HIS TOUR.

Says the Cause of Peace Is Advancing Here—Tells Hungary's Position.

When Count Apponyi, who has been touring this country, returned here yesterday preparatory to starting for Hungary next Tuesday, he spoke in enthusiastic terms of the remarkable developments of the United States, and of the interest everywhere shown in the cause of peace.

Count Apponyi desired to clear up a misapprehension as to the relations between Austria and Hungary. Hungary, he said, is an independent kingdom, which has allied itself to Austria, an equally independent and distinct empire, without relinquishing its independence, although some governmental functions are jointly exercised. He said the term "Austro-Hungarian Empire" was misleading, as there is no such territory.

Count Apponyi maintained that while Hungary strongly insists on her national independence, this does not imply a desire to break from Austria.

Ran His Auto Over Fire Hose.

Edward A. Stowell, a lawyer of 210 West Seventy-second Street, was arraigned in the Night Court yesterday, charged with running his automobile over a fire hose at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street. Stowell said he had been traveling all day and that the wind shield was covered with dust, which prevented his seeing the hose. Magistrate Freschi suspended sentence.

MAGAZINES AGAINST A POSTAL SUBSIDY

Willing to Pay a Fair Share, Says Publisher in Debate with Assistant Postmaster General.

PARCELS POST THE SOLUTION

Would Wipe Out Deficit Which Government Seeks to Charge Up to Advertising Pages, Says Mr. Houston.

More than 1,000 persons met in the Jersey City High School yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Jersey City People's Institute to hear Third Assistant Postmaster General James J. Britt and Vice President Herbert F. Houston, of Doubleday, Page & Co. debate the question, "Should the Post Office Department, President Taft, and Congress Try to Increase the Second-Class Postal Rate on Certain Magazines?"

Mr. Britt and Mr. Houston had been invited to debate the question several weeks ago when the amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill increasing the second-class postal rates for certain magazines seemed likely to be enacted into law.

The objectionable amendment was retired by the Senate before Congress adjourned, and a plan for the appointment of a commission to investigate the whole matter was adopted. But President Taft has announced his intention of obtaining an increased rate on magazine postage. The Jerseyites, accordingly, listered with interest to what Messrs. Britt and Houston had to say.

The most dramatic point in the debate came when the Third Assistant Postmaster General demanded:

"Is Mr. Houston willing that you, the general American public, shall continue to pay 32 cents a pound on your letters in order to make up for the eight-cents-a-pound deficit incurred by carrying his magazines?"

Mr. Houston didn't seem at all perturbed by this question.

"We magazine publishers are perfectly willing to have the postal rates for magazines readjusted," he explained, smiling. "We are willing to pay the Post Office Department whatever it costs to carry our magazines. But the new rates which we pay mustn't have any exemptions, exceptions, and discriminations, according to the arbitrary ruling of the Postmaster General. If some sorts of magazines must pay the increase, all must pay, and none must be left out for political reasons. The new rate, too, must be scientifically and accurately determined. The cost to the Government of carrying our magazines never has been accurately determined so far, and we publishers don't want to be forced to pay for losses which the Post Office Department incurs through other activities or because of its unbusinesslike way of doing things."

Every one applauded this statement of Mr. Houston's, and several cried loudly: "Hear! Hear!"

"When I prepared to speak in this debate," said Mr. Britt in his opening speech, "Congress was considering passing the entire Postal Appropriation bill with its amendment regarding an increased second-class postal rate for magazines containing advertising. The amendment, as you all know, provided that the postal rate for magazines which mailed more than 4,000 pounds each issue should be raised from 1 cent to 4 cents a pound. Yesterday, however, the Senate and House decided to drop the matter, and decided upon the establishment of a commission composed of one Justice of the Supreme Court and two other disinterested persons to investigate this whole question of the cost of transporting second-class matter through the mails.

How the Department Figures It.

"To give you an idea of exactly what the situation is, I will give you some figures. In 1910 the Post Office passed 15,250,000,000 pieces of mail; 282,000,000 were business letters of the Government itself; 6,500,000,000 were letters which went through the first-class mail 1,750,000,000 pieces were postal cards, 4,500,000,000 were magazines and periodicals, 2,500,000,000 were books and pamphlets, and 170,000,000 were packages weighing less than four pounds.

"The total cost of transporting and delivering all these was $229,000,000. The Post Office received from the senders of all this mail matter $5,750,000 less than the cost of sending. This means that every person in the United States had to pay 3 cents because some of the persons using the mails were getting more than they gave. These persons we believed were the magazines using the second-class mail.

"The law under which the second-class mail regulations for magazines was created was passed in 1879, and provided that magazines should be carried in the mails for two cents a pound. In 1885 this rate was reduced to one cent. Congress made this rate for the magazines so low because the magazines were doing a great educational work. The magazines in those days were not so elaborate and had very few pages of advertisements. A certain well-known magazine, for example, in one of its issues in 1879 had 130 pages of reading matter and 15 partial pages of advertisements. This same magazine to-day carries 132 pages of reading matter and 69 pages of advertising.

"The conditions have changed, you see. The magazines are making money not through their educational work but through their advertising. They are making much more money, and it is costing the Government much more to carry them. Yet they say that they should be carried for the same old rate Congress established twenty-six years ago, when the conditions were so different and when the cost of carrying them wasn't so great. Every time the Post Office Department carries a pound of magazines or newspapers it receives one cent and spends nine cents. We lack $72,000,000 from making our revenue from the carrying of magazines equal to the cost.

"In carrying letters, on the other hand, for the general public we get more than the cost of carrying them. You letter-sending people pay us thirty-two cents a pound for carrying your letters, the sending of which in many cases doesn't bring you in a cent; while the magazine publishers, on the other hand, pay us only one cent a pound for carrying their magazines, the sending of which brings them in a handsome profit.

Believes Service Should Pay the Way.

"I believe in a self-sustaining Post Office and Post Office system. If Congress wants to encourage the dissemination of information by giving a subsidy to the magazines let it come out and do it. Otherwise let every one who uses the mails pay his fair share of the expense. Under the present rate for second-class postal matter the magazines and newspapers are having their private business subsidized by the Government. They carry 73 per cent. advertisements and 27 per cent. reading matter. They are private business enterprises, and their purpose is to make money for their proprietors.

"I am for penny postage as soon as we can get it. But if we had penny postage to-morrow and had no increased rates for carrying magazines in the second class we would lose $76,000,000 a year more than we are now doing. If every one, including the magazines and newspapers, agrees to pay exactly what it costs us to carry his mail we could have penny postage to-morrow.

Other Countries Have It.

"We need penny postage and we are going to have it. England, with an area of one-forty-third of ours—making a shorter haul—is charging only one cent per piece. Germany, which has about one-seventeenth our area, has a one-ounce rate equaling only four and four-fifths cents a pound. France, one-seventeenth our area, has an ounce rate equaling four cents a pound. Italy, one-thirty-fifth our size, has a rate equaling one and one-fifth cents a pound. Folks who say Canada has a much cheaper Post Office than ours forget, by the way, that the area of this country is greater, and that our railroad service covers fifteen times as many miles."

The assertions about the possibility of penny postage were loudly applauded, and every one in the big audience wondered just how Mr. Houston was going to answer the challenge that "the magazines should be required to pay their fair share."

"We publishers don't want any subsidy," said Mr. Houston emphatically as soon as he got to his feet. "If the Post Office can convince Congress that a four-cent second-class rate for magazines is fair we are willing to adjust our business to it. But we are not willing to be mulcted just to make up for the bad business methods of the Post Office Department. Former Postmaster General Cortelyou said himself in his report in 1906 that the business methods of the Post Office Department were faulty.

"'By a proper system of accounting,' Mr. Cortelyou said, 'the department can be placed upon a better business footing and can be credited with work for which it now receives no credit. As a result of this improved accounting system and other needed changes, the deficit, which is in part only a paper deficit, can be eliminated.'

Attacks Department's Figures.

"The Post Office was investigated by Congress four years ago, and the commission reported that 'the Post Office is unable to furnish statistics of mail matter class by class.' The cost of carrying the magazines has always been very crudely determined by the Post Office authorities. The Postmaster General takes the entire cost of transporting second-class mail and divides this by the per cent. of second-class mail matter represented by the magazines.

"The classification of 1879 was effected without any interference from the magazine publishers. Most of the magazines were organized since that time. The magazines were organized with this rate as a basis. As far as the advertising is concerned, the subscribers—the public—gets the chief benefit from it, and not the proprietors. The publishers of the five monthly magazines carrying the most advertising have taken from their books of account the exact figures of their gross and net advertising for 1909, the sums paid the United States Post Office for carrying their advertising pages in 1909, and their entire net profits for that year, as sworn to in their reports to the Federal Corporation Tax Commissioner.

"Their aggregate gross advertising incomes were $2,463,940.30. Their aggregate net receipts from advertising, deducting the expense of securing and preparing the advertisements, were $1,204,780.16. But the entire net profit from all sources of all these five periodicals for that year was only $230,784.57.

"So, you see, most of the profits from the advertising sections go into the magazines themselves for the benefit of the readers. As a matter of fact, advertising has endowed literature. It allows the publishers to publish a much better magazine at a much lower cost. The whole profit of the publishers is only one-tenth of what the publication takes in in advertising.

"It is said that the magazines are the cause of the big postal department deficit. But this can hardly be, because while, during the last twenty years the circulation of the magazines has been steadily increasing, the postal deficit has been steadily going down. In 1890, the postal deficit was 8 per cent of the entire turnover; in 1900, it was 5 per cent., and in 1902, it was 2 4-10 per cent. As for this year, Postmaster General Hitchcock in his report points out that there would actually have been a $23,000,000 surplus if it had not been for the $29,000,000 cost of the rural free delivery.

"And why the cost of rural free delivery should be charged up to second-class postage on the books of the department, is exactly what we publishers would like to know. While the population of the country has hardly doubled in the last twenty-five years, the postal business has more than quadrupled.

Parcels Post the Solution.

"If the big half empty mail wagons which carry the mail around nowadays were filled to the roof with the packages of a parcels post, there wouldn't be any Post Office deficit. John Wanamaker was right twenty years ago when he said that the only four reasons against a parcels post were the four big private express companies. Parcels post would wipe out the postal deficit, and it would give us penny postage.

"We publishers are perfectly willing, as I said, to pay our share of the expenses of the Post Office; but we object strongly to the way in which Postmaster General Hitchcock tried to put his increased rate plan through. It was a 'rider' on an appropriation bill—a form of statute prohibited in twenty-seven States of the Union. Thirteen days before Congress was going to adjourn, the Postmaster General, without giving us any notice, tried to put this discriminatory law through a discredited Congress.

"The rate increase was not to affect all the magazines, but only 20 per cent. of them. It gave the Postmaster General the power of saying what magazines were to be affected by it. The Postmaster General said, for example, that the farm periodicals were not to be affected. Later, he said the newspapers were not to be affected. Why should these go scot free? The effect of the rider was to centre extraordinary power over the magazines in a Government official.

"When I remind you that the magazines have been a great factor in achieving certain recent Federal reforms, you can see how dangerous not only to the magazines but to the public this would be. What the United States should do is to take former Postmaster General Cortelyou's advice and substitute business for politics in the running of the Post Office. The present method of running it is encrusted with foolish customs which could be changed in a minute. It is absurd."

ZION CITY HAS A RIOT.

Voliva's Procession, Celebrating His Purchase of Zion Estate, Is Disturbed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Wilbur Glenn Voliva, having bought the Zion estate, celebrated his victory over the independents at Zion City yesterday by a parade of his followers. Voliva, accompanied by his Cabinet and Capt. A. A. Walker, Chief of Police, led the procession, followed by a choir of 200 men and women in full vestments. A baby carriage brigade brought up the rear.

As the parade started a party of independents hidden in the barn of an independent undertaker began firing upon a calliope and an American flag which Voliva had placed on the roof of a creamery. The flag and steam whistle were shot to pieces. When the procession was again started the independents followed. At Voliva's bank the independents had erected a sign reading, "This procession is headed by paupers and is headed for the poor house." Voliva ordered the sign destroyed. His followers tore it down and hurled the pieces of board at a crowd of independents. In a general fight which ensued William Fabry, City Attorney of Zion, was severely injured, and Deacon Theodore Forby and Isaac Mills, both Voliva men, were arrested. Warrants were sworn out by both sides, but excitement was so intense in Zion last night that no further arrests were made. The serving of the warrants is expected to cause fresh outbreaks.

Capt. Walker was informed that the independents planned to destroy a large sign Voliva has had erected near the Northwestern depot, advertising Zion and himself, and late at night sent armed men with rifles to guard it. At the same time he appealed to Sheriff Elmer Green of Lake County at Waukegan to send deputies to Zion to keep the peace until after the primaries on March 14, when more trouble is expected.

His Twenty-fifth Child.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—The twenty-fifth child has just been born to Samuel W. Dansbury, Trenton's oldest expressman, and, despite his 66 years, he says he is still a young man. Dansbury has had two wives. Eleven of the twenty-five children are living, four of them being blind, an affliction inherited from a generation twice removed. One of the children was scalded to death at the age of 6 years, and another died as a result of being run down by an automobile. The expressman's father was killed by the explosion of a cannon in the celebration over the election of President Pierce.

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TO UPHOLD ARRESTS WITHOUT WARRANT

All Magistrates Except Butts to Adhere to Judge Malone's Decision Regarding Pickpockets.

McADOO ISSUES AN ORDER

Urges Prison Sentences for Well-Known Crooks Caught Jostling—Describes Butts as a Radical.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo, discussing yesterday the attacks made by other Magistrates at a recent meeting of the board on the attitude assumed by Magistrate Butts in refusing to accept a complaint for a misdemeanor unless the arresting policeman was a witness of the offense, called attention to a decision of Judge Malone of General Sessions, which he described as one of the most important recently rendered in reference to the work of the Magistrates' Courts.

He pointed out that it frequently happened that if a policeman arrested a man he knew as a pickpocket for jostling persons in a crowd, the defendant's lawyer would manage to get him off.

"The case will often run in this way," said the Chief Magistrate. "The policeman will testify that he saw the defendant, whom he knew as a professional pickpocket, in a Subway crowd pressing close to people and that he arrested him for disorderly conduct. Then he will offer to produce the man's Headquarters record.

"But if the defendant had a lawyer, which he usually has, objection is made at once to the offering of the record, and strict proof is insisted upon as to what his disorderly conduct consisted of. Or, the officer charges him with being a vagrant and having no visible means of support. The pickpocket in this case generally produces a bank book showing considerable deposits, or he exhibits his diamonds and fur overcoat, and his discharge follows."

All this was covered, Mr. McAdoo said, by the decision of Judge Malone in the Meyers case. The court ruled that if the Magistrate had knowledge that the defendant was before him at a former time, under a similar charge, it is a fact that he can take into consideration, and, if the officer swears that he saw the defendant "jostle" or put his hand on the person of any one in the crowd, the two facts stated together are sufficient to convict of disorderly conduct tending to a breach of the peace. The Magistrate is the jury in the case.

When this decision was made Chief Magistrate McAdoo sent this circular letter to all the Magistrates of the First Division:

To the City Magistrates, First Division:

Gentlemen: I beg leave to call your attention to a very important decision rendered by Judge Malone in the Court of General Sessions, in the case of "People vs. Harry Meyers," (published in The New York Law Journal of Feb. 24, on the first page,) being a full and explicit definition of our powers in dealing with persons arraigned for disorderly conduct tending to a breach of the peace, more especially the offense designated by the police as "jostling" by professional pickpockets.

The brief filed in the case was elaborate and ingenious, and attacked the new law on no less than seventeen points.

The return was prepared at this office by Chief Clerk Bides, and the decision follows the line of the return substantially. Possessing the powers laid down by Judge Malone in this case, it seems to me we should be amply prepared to co-operate with the police, wherever the facts warrant, to see that proper punishment is meted out to this dangerous and altogether too numerous class of criminals. Personally, I believe that fines for professional pickpockets are totally inadequate. This, of course, is only my personal view. Persistent and consistent prison sentences will help rid the city of these brazen creatures who prey on those who can least afford the losses. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM McADOO,
Chief City Magistrate.

The Chief Magistrate spoke yesterday of the action of Magistrate Butts, whom he described as "radical in his ideas of protecting the rights of defendants," and said that at the last meeting of the Board of Magistrates every Magistrate present recorded himself as opposed to Mr. Butts's construction of the law, and declared that defendants brought before them without warrant would be held if there was a complainant present and ready to testify.

Mr. McAdoo has notified the Police Commissioner to disregard any instructions given by Magistrate Butts to the police, and has advised him of the action of the board in relation to arrests without a warrant on the complaint of a citizen. He did this, Chief Magistrate McAdoo explained yesterday, as it had always been his endeavor since he took office to sustain policemen in every lawful action.

ROBBED A LEGLESS MAN.

Cook Also Confesses to Membership in Gang of Freight Car Thieves.

Albert Cook, a twenty-year-old German, who has been in this country six months, confessed at Police Headquarters yesterday that he was a member of a gang that has been systematically robbing freight cars in the New York Central yards. He broke into a freight car in the yards at the foot of West Thirtieth Street on the night of Feb. 23, and with his accomplices carted off $500 worth of clothing and silverware.

Cook, who speaks no English, was arrested at 225 Bowery by Detectives Holstein of the New York Central Railroad and Lieut. Levins of the Central Office. When he was searched at Police Headquarters the detectives found on him a gold watch and chain, $9 in cash, and a silver cigarette case on which was engraved the name of Walter Edgerley. Cook said he encountered a legless man early yesterday morning who asked to be helped to his home in Brooklyn. Cook accompanied him, and when the legless man fell asleep took the cigarette case, the watch and chain, and the $9.

The police telephoned to Edgerley, who is manager of the Eberhard Pencil factory in Greenpoint, at his home, 70 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. He said he had been robbed, and he came over to Police Headquarters and identified his property and also Cook as the one who had robbed him.

Cook told the police that he tried hard but failed to get work after he arrived here six months ago. Then, facing starvation, he began to steal, and had been operating with the West Side gang ever since.

POLICE FIGHT IN STATION.

One Who Wanted to Sleep Goes to a Hospital and His Annoyer to a Cell.

Policemen George Steurhof and Patrick A. Monahan of the East Sixty-seventh Street station went off duty at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and adjourned to the dormitory. Steurhof, who was going on a twelve-hour leave, changed his uniform for civilian clothes and Monahan tumbled into bed.

Steurhof wouldn't let Monahan sleep, pulling the covers off the bed and otherwise disturbing him. Monahan got angry and in a few moments they were fighting.

None of the policemen in the station would admit having witnessed the fight. Presently Monahan came rushing down to the desk with a deep gash over his left eye and his face bleeding and swollen from a dozen or more welts. His left eye was completely closed, and he was barely able to stand. He told Lieut. John Scanlon, who had the desk, that Steurhof went at him while he was lying in bed and pounded him with something other than his fists.

The Lieutenant called Capt. Edward Hughes, who ordered Steurhof's arrest on a charge of assault and sent Monahan to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Steurhof was locked up in a cell until 9 o'clock, when he was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Court, and held in $500 bail for examination to-morrow.

Each policeman is 30 years old and has been on the force about five years. First Deputy Commissioner Driscoll ordered Steurhof's suspension from the department.

To Relieve Bellevue Congestion.

Deputy Medical Supt. O'Hanlon said yesterday that the Department of Charities will take steps at once to relieve the congestion in Bellevue Hospital. A week ago there were 1,340 patients in the institution, but yesterday the roster was 1,240. The capacity is 1,060 beds, and it was necessary to place extra cots in the wards. Between one and two hundred patients are treated daily.

WESTON WILL SOON BE 73.

Testimonial Lecture Arranged for the Walker on His Birthday.

Edward Payson Weston will celebrate the seventy-third anniversary of his birth on March 15 by a lecture in the Grace M. E. Church, in 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, the pastor, is an advocate of that muscular Christianity of which Weston is a marked example. The walker will make his talk a reminiscent word picture of his forty-four years as a public tramp.

The lecture will be a testimonial to Mr. Weston, and is given at the request of a large number of long-time friends, who are anxious to see and hear the veteran. Among those who signed the request were Stuyvesant Fish, Henry Clews, Edward Lauterbach, Nathan Straus, Thomas H. Hubbard, Col. William C. Church, the Rev. J. M. Buckley, the Rev. John B. Devens, William Nelson Cromwell, Gerald R. Brown, R. R. Moore, and Col. William Jay.

Dr. E. E. Smith, who has been Mr. Weston's personal physician for many years, will speak on the lessons he has drawn from the walker's experiences and their general application.

MANY DOCTORS DRUG USERS.

Ten Per Cent. of Those in This Country Take Morphine, Toxicologist Says.

BOSTON, March 5.—"Ten per cent. of the physicians of the United States are users of morphine through the hypodermic syringe," said Dr. William F. Boos, a toxicologist of the Massachusetts General Hospital, speaking before the Watch and Ward Society at its thirty-third annual meeting in the Arlington Street Church to-night. He continued:

"I know of one hospital where nearly all of the physicians and nurses use the drug. Morphine is more dangerous than opium, and many cases end in hopeless insanity. There is more smoking than eating of opium, and a great number of young women are smoking opium in this city."

President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard was the other principal speaker of the evening, and he devoted his time to expressing approval of the work of the society.

BROTHERS HELD AS THIEVES.

Lewises Arrested in Chicago for a Flat Robbery Here.

A telegram was received last night at Police Headquarters from the police of Chicago telling of the arrest there of Walter and Clarence Lewis, brothers, who, the Chicago police state, have confessed that it was they who entered the home of Cesareo Virgil, 217 West 138th Street, on the morning of Feb. 27, and, after binding the maid, Catherine Sanchez, to a bedpost, robbed the house of $764 worth of jewelry and foreign coins. The arrests in Chicago were made at the request of the New York police, who traced the Lewis brothers to that city.

The robbers gained admittance to the Virgil home by telling the maid, who was alone in the house at the time, that they were upholsterers and had been sent by Mr. Virgil to repair some furniture.

OVER SEA TO SUE HUSBAND.

After Divorce Case Is Begun Actress Wife Will Return to Russia.

Miss Theodora Gerard, a French actress, arrived yesterday on the French liner Lorraine. She said she expected to remain about one week—just long enough to begin divorce proceedings against her husband, who, she said, was "a prominent and wealthy resident" of this city.

"There is nothing strange in this," she said. "These things are going on every day."

After lauching her divorce proceedings Miss Gerard said she had to hurry away to fill a contract in St. Petersburg. Miss Gerard's gowns were said to have caused something of a sensation on shipboard.

Vain Attempt to Open Nyack Ferry.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 5.—The ferryboat Rockland, which plies between here and Nyack, attempted to open the season yesterday afternoon, but after several attempts to plow through the ice from this side had to give up and return to Nyack. It will probably be several days before the harbor will clear of ice. Many automobiles from New York to Tuxedo and other places were disappointed.

LOCKED CHURCH LET ALONE.

Ousted Pastor Makes No Attempt to Use Key Opponents Say Won't Fit.

Services were not held yesterday in the First Baptist Church of Valley Stream, L. I., and no attempt was made by either of the factions into which the congregation is divided to get into the church, above the door of which is a notice that it is closed by order of the Trustees "until further notice."

The Rev. Dr. Harry W. Jones, the pastor and storm centre of the controversy, remained at home, making no effort to use the key his supporters had made and which his opponents say won't open the door, as they had the lock changed. Even Deacon George Birch, who has done most of the talking for the Trustees, was silent.

The controversy, it is said, will have to be settled by the Long Island Baptist Association. That an appeal will be made to the Baptist Association by those who are opposed to Dr. Jones was asserted yesterday by Miss Eva McCrea, Secretary of the church and the organist. Miss McCrea said that a committee would appear before the association to-day or to-morrow and make a formal demand for a new preacher. Miss McCrea seemed to think that the new preacher would be designated in time to hold the prayer service on Friday night.

That Dr. Jones has many friends outside of his own denomination was shown yesterday when a petition was circulated in Valley Stream and was signed by more than 100 members of other churches. The petition is addressed to the Long Island Baptist Association and in it Dr. Jones is praised as man and preacher and the association is asked to continue him as pastor.

DENTIST DISCOVERS A FIRE.

Joined by Patient with Aching Tooth in Sending in an Alarm.

Dr. Charles H. Wambold, a dentist, with offices at 241 West Forty-second Street, opposite the American Music Hall, was extracting a tooth for a patient yesterday afternoon when he saw smoke curling into the office from the hallway. The patient forgot his aching tooth, and with the dentist dashed down the stairway to turn in an alarm. Dense smoke was issuing from the iron gateway over the basement of the building, in which was stored electrical apparatus belonging to Richard Schwartz, who also occupied the first floor.

The basement and the offices and salesrooms on the first floor were gutted by the flames, and the loss is estimated at $2,000.

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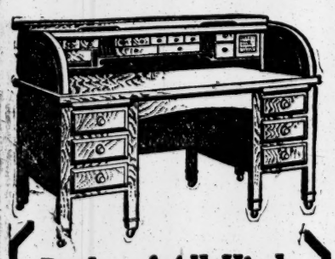

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CAMORRIST TOLD ALL TO WIN HIS BRIDE

Sergeant of Carabineers Gained His Confidence by Aiding the Love Affair.

ALFANO'S CRIMINAL CAREER

Head of Camorra, Police Say, Since 1893, When He Reorganized It—Grew Rich Protecting Crime.

VITERBO, Italy, March 5.—To Sergt. Capezzuti of the Legion of Carabineers in Naples belongs the credit of having secured from one of the Camorrists the confession which will figure in the case of the forty-one alleged members of the Camorra soon to be tried here for the murder of Gennaro Cuoccolo and his wife.

While the best Italian detectives were at work on the case upon the order of King Victor Emmanuel, Capezzuti disguised himself successively as a coal heaver, a porter, and a peasant, and mixed with the worst of the criminals, soliciting the honor of becoming a member of the Camorra. In this dangerous rôle he repeatedly risked his life. Among his most intimate criminal friends there was one who, whenever the Cuoccolo affair was mentioned, was wont to smile and say:

"My dear companion, the police and justice are mistaken. I know all about the matter."

However, he refused to go further, and the Sergeant, betraying but little interest, would say indifferently, "Oh, really. Tell me about it." To this the same answer would be made always:

"No, my friend; it is not yet possible for me to say. The oath of the society binds me. When you have taken it you will know all."

So the Carabineer bided his time and gradually gained an ascendancy over the young man, who was called Gennaro Abbatemaggio, and was a weakling. His time came when Abbatemaggio went to prison for a minor offense. Capezzuti, who had posed as an enemy of the police, visited the Camorrist in jail frequently. Finally Abbatemaggio confided to him that he was passionately in love with a girl of the people known in Capua, twenty miles north of Naples, and that he was loved in return. However, he despaired of marrying her, as he was very poor, and the girl's father, a well-to-do peasant, would not let her marry a man who had nothing.

Capezzuti said that he saw a way out of the difficulty, and promised that as soon as his friend was out of prison he would lend him the money necessary to set him up in business and have a little "to go with."

All that he desired in return for this favor was a small service. He aspired to be a Camorrist and wished to have some little knowledge to hold over the heads of members of the society should they show themselves opposed to his entrance. Accordingly he asked the other to tell him what he knew of the Cuoccolo murders.

Abbatemaggio allowed himself to be tempted, and eventually confessed what he knew, recommending the greatest caution and receiving in exchange for his revelations several thousand francs, a cottage at Caserta, a small cart, and a good horse. He married the girl of his heart, and Capezzuti went to the wedding in his uniform as a Sergeant of the Carabineers, to the astonishment of the bridegroom, who, after some trouble, resigned himself to being a police spy.

Enrico Alfano, otherwise known as Erricone, had, it appears, been head of all the sections of the Camorra of Naples since the death of Ciccio Cappuccio, the most famous of their heads, in 1893. At the latter date Alfano was 20 years of age and a simple member, but he had great ambition, and, after proving his courage, took up the threads of the old Camorra, reorganizing and establishing it as it is at present and calling it "The Bella Suggieta Reformata," (the Beautiful Reformed Society.) From that moment, according to the testimony to be introduced at the trial when it opens on March 11, Alfano was all powerful, the commander of the twelve factions of the criminal association which correspond with the twelve districts of Naples.

The society exacted tribute from dealers in the public markets and from the bands of smugglers infesting the suburbs, and also assumed the privilege of "protecting" the gangs of thieves, which were compelled to surrender from 10 to 30 per cent. of the value of their loot.

Soon Alfano rose from the position of a boy in a flower shop to opening a store of his own, where he sold feed for horses. Then he speculated in cattle at the fairs, and presently grew rich. Finally he became a usurer, having his headquarters in the Caffe Fortunio, in the centre of the town, where he received his agents and his victims.

To those who mentioned the Camorra he replied smilingly: "Do you really believe there is such a thing? Why, those are stories of other times."

About the year 1905 the man who is to be tried as the head of this great criminal organization gave place as "the Head of the Heads" of the society to one of his creatures, a sort of figurehead, a certain Luigi Zucci, that he himself might no longer figure in the eye of the police. Apparently he contented himself with being Head of the most populous and turbulent district of Naples, the Vicaria.

It is certain that, several times accused of direct complicity in or responsibility for crimes, among them burglary, the breaking into churches, engaging in white slave traffic, thefts of jewels, and electoral corruption, he continually saved himself, or if condemned received a very light sentence. Ofter he was discharged for lack of evidence. This was only possible, it is said, through the protection which he received from the local authorities who owed their election to his influence with the masses.

Lost Pearl Necklace and Pendant.

Henry D. Morrison of 37 West Fifty-eighth Street reported to the police yesterday that Mrs. Morrison had lost a diamond and pearl necklace with diamond pendant, between Ninety-third Street and West End Avenue and his home. They had walked from there along Broadway to Seventy-second Street, where they boarded a car, and at Fifty-ninth Street they transferred to a cross-town car, on which Mrs. Morrison discovered her loss. The pendant contains two photographs. Necklace and pendant were valued at $500.

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In a thousand cups of
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ACROSS BROADWAY FROM THE NEW THEATRE.
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS FOR PARTIES OF FROM 6 TO 200.

$150,000 FOR A TITIAN.

"Man in Red Cap," Sold in 1876 for $500, Brings That Sum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—Following closely the news of the remarkable sale of valuable pictures last week comes today the announcement that Sir Hugh Lane has sold his well-known Titian portrait, "A Man in a Red Cap," to an English collector, whose name is again withheld, for $150,000. The picture, says the announcement, will remain in England.

The portrait from the Bourchier-Cleeve collection realized $500 at Christie's in 1876. It appeared in the sale room again in 1906, when Lane purchased it for $10,600. Collectors commenting on the sale express astonishment at such an extraordinary rise in price, when the purchaser "is not the everlasting American millionaire."

Briefly described, the portrait is a half-length, and shows a young man looking to the left. His dark cloak, trimmed with gray fur, is open and shows a saffron undergarment and a white pleated shirt. He wears a red cap, and in his left hand holds a sword by the hilt. The size of the canvas is 31 inches by 27 inches.

FOR LANSDOWNE REMBRANDT

Lord Michelham Offers $25,000 Toward Purchase for British Nation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—The first move toward raising the $500,000 for the purpose of acquiring for the nation Lansdowne's Rembrandt has been made by Lord Michelham of Hellingly.

Lord Michelham has telegraphed from Naples his willingness to contribute $25,000 as soon as the subscription opens.

PATERNO FEIGNS MADNESS?

Odd Mutterings of Slayer Suggest That Princess Died by Suicide.

ROME, March 5.—Baron Vincenzo Paterno, who will have to stand trial for the murder of Princess Trigona di Sant' Elia, has been acting strangely for the past twenty-four hours. The attending physicians give it as their opinion, however, that he is simulating insanity. At times he appears sane enough, but when interrogated pretends unconsciousness, particularly if the question is one having any connection with the crime. Now and then he mutters as though in a delirium. Occasionally he exclaims: "The knife! The knife! I must get it! She has taken it! She has wounded herself!"

This seems to be Paterno's fixed formula, varied with other exclamations such as "Blood! Help!" According to the physicians Paterno has had his own defense in mind, and doubtless will declare that Princess Trigona committed suicide. The authorities consider such a statement absurd, in view of the fact that the Princess, in addition to having a stab wound in the neck, received a wound in the back, which in itself would have proved fatal.

The body of the murdered Princess arrived at Palermo to-day. Great crowds lined the streets and displayed the utmost sympathy. Many of the women spectators wept.

It is probable that an operation will be performed on Paterno to-morrow. His physical condition is improving steadily, and he is believed now to be entirely out of danger from his wound. The people are loud in their denunciation of the man because of the martyrdom he is alleged to have made his victim suffer before the murder.

CHINESE SUSPECT RUSSIA.

Fear Exaggerated Reports of Plague Seek to Justify Invasion.

PEKING, March 5.—The fear of Russian aggression is increasing here. Reports published in the Russian newspapers and reprinted in the Peking papers greatly exaggerate the dangers from the plague. Many of the higher class Chinese fear a campaign designed to alarm Europe and justify military occupation. Dispatches from Harbin state that Russian military circles are advocating occupation.

The Vladivostok newspapers print warnings of the danger of a Boxer uprising, but the Chinese Government emphatically denies the possibility of such a thing, declaring that the entire country is under control.

The measures taken to combat the plague beyond Harbin are not yet satisfactory to the Russian Government, and the frontier is still closed to Chinese. Outbreaks in Manchuria are anticipated later, owing to the distress occasioned by the long stoppage of transportation and the consequent interference with trade. Agitators, probably affiliated with the Boxers, are reported to be rousing the superstitious natives, but the Government, with the aid of the police, is limiting their sphere of activity. Proclamations are also being issued, explaining the nature of the plague and the measures which must be observed to prevent its spread.

The melting snows in many places are exposing to view bodies which were hastily secreted during the early period of the epidemic, so that they might not be burned. These are regularly being collected into piles and cremated.

CITY BREVITIES.

Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, lectured at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association yesterday on Federalon of the World."

Under the auspices of the Public Education Association, which is raising funds for a new educational movement in China, Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman, will lecture on conditions in Northern China at the Colony Club next Friday evening.

Bishop John L. Nuelsen dedicated yesterday the new Boston Road Methodist Episcopal Church at Boston Road and Suburban Avenue. The new church takes the place of the old West Farms Church, at Tremont and Bryant Avenues.

Henry Wartenberger, 64 years old, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, cut the arteries of his left wrist with a sharp pocket knife, last night in the parlor of the apartment of Mrs. Anna Mannix, on the third floor of 4,216 Third Avenue, and bled to death.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS $1,000,000 FIRE

The Syndicate Block, a City Landmark, Is Destroyed—Two Tenants Are Probably Dead.

FIREMEN RESCUE TWELVE

One Man Jumps Through Sheet of Flame to Fire Escape—St. Paul Aids in Fighting Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5.—One of the most disastrous fires this city has ever known to-day destroyed the Syndicate Block, on Nicollet Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. The total loss is estimated at $1,000,000, and it is possible that two lives were lost, although this has not yet been definitely determined. Twelve persons were rescued from the upper stories of the building while the flames were roaring around them. Some sustained slight injuries, but none was seriously hurt.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The alarm was raised by some passer by, who saw the flames bursting out of the second-story window. Before the firemen arrived the tenants of the building, who were asleep in the upper rooms, began to appear at the windows, calling frantically for aid.

A strong southwest wind was blowing, and in a very few minutes the west half of the building was a roaring furnace. The entire Fire Department of Minneapolis was called out, but it was totally inadequate to check the flames.

Later a call was sent to St. Paul for help, and this was immediately furnished.

The firemen rushed into the building through entrances that were not already choked with flames, and numerous ladders were hastily extended to aid the people hemmed in by the fire on the second and third floors. On the second floor were Mrs. M. Buck and Miss E. Buck, proprietors of a lunchroom; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Franson, Elmer Franson, Inga Franson, Miss Etta Parsons, Miss Merlie Downend, and Miss Marie Heller were on the third floor. On the fifth floor were Mrs. Mary Hollister and Miss Treler.

The members of the Franson family, finding all exit by stairways and front windows cut off, made for the fire escape on the alley side of the building. Elmer Franson leaped to the fire escape through a blast of flame driven by the wind past the window. It was his only means of escape. Holding to the hot irons of the ladder, he helped his mother to climb through the window and step upon the platform beside him. As soon as her hands touched the rails Mrs. Franson uttered a shriek and would have fallen to the ground had not Fireman Caldwell leaped to her rescue from a ladder perched against the New England Building, which adjoins the Syndicate Building. Caldwell made a leap of fully ten feet and risked a plunge to the pavement, forty feet below, if he missed the fire escape.

Meanwhile Elmer Franson shouted that there were two women in the flames, and that he saw them fall. The firemen made every effort to break into the building at this point, but the heat was too great. All the other members of the Franson family were assisted down the fire escape, and the firemen had little difficulty in rescuing the people from the second and fifth floors. Twelve persons in all were saved. The police doubt whether the two persons mentioned by Franson were left in the flames.

During the fire there were several explosions at the west end of the building, raising the heavy stone sidewalks high in the air, and scattering huge pieces of stone about the street. The explosions were attributed to breaking gas pipes. The high wind carried embers from the fire high over the business district, and a number of small fires were started on the roofs of several buildings. Some of these embers fell fourteen squares from the fire, igniting awnings and other destructible material upon which they fell.

The Syndicate Building was a landmark of Minneapolis. It was erected in 1882 by a number of local business men. About three years ago it was purchased by the Boston Trust Company. One-third of the west building was occupied by the Model Clothing Company, whose store reached from Nicollet Avenue to the alley on the south, and occupied the entire five stories. One-third of the east building from basement to roof was occupied by the Minneapolis Dry Goods Company. Three floors in the centre of the block were occupied by Young & Quinlan, ladies' tailors; J. B. Hudson & Son, jewelers, and Woolworth's five and ten cent store.

The upper floors in the centre of the building were rented by numerous doctors, several restaurants, and other tenants, about fifty in all. These lost all their property. The loss of the Minneapolis Dry Goods Company is mostly by water and smoke, as that end of the building was untouched by fire.

The largest individual losses are:

Model Clothing Company, $175,000.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, $850,000.
J. B. Hudson & Son, $100,000 outside of the safe, which contained merchandise valued at $200,000.
Young & Quinlan, $125,000.
Woolworth & Co., $20,000.
Other tenants, (estimated,) $100,000.
Loss on building, $200,000.

The principal losses are covered by insurance.

The fire broke out early in the morning and it was almost noon before it was really under control. For several hours it was feared that the entire business district would be swept by the flames, and it was only by the desperate efforts of the firemen, aided by the St. Paul department, that the loss was not far greater.

FLUNG INTO EMPRESS'S PEW.

Deranged Man's Disposal of Letter Startles Kaiser's Consort in Church.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Empress was subjected to an embarrassing incident while attending divince service at the Garrison Church to-day. A clerk in the Statistical Bureau, Franz Lukat, suddenly sprang to his feet during the service and in a loud voice read the introductory sentence of a letter which he drew from his pocket.

Then he threw the letter into the royal pew at the feet of the Empress. The man was arrested. He is apparently deranged.

LOST LEITRIM HEIR DEAD.

Man Found Hanging to Tree Said to be Earl's Long Missing Brother.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—What is believed to be the solution of the mystery of the strange disappearance of the Hon. Francis Patrick Clements, brother of Lord Leitrim and only heir to the Earldom, has been found on the Isle of Wight, where in the quiet churchyard of St. Boniface's Bonchurch, the missing heir is now said to lie buried.

Clements left England in May, 1907, in order, it was said, to earn his daily bread. At various times since then strange stories concerning him were sent from America, New Zealand, and Japan, and it was reported in 1908 that he had died in Kansas City.

It is now stated that Lord Leitrim has identified a photograph of a man found hanging from a tree on the Isle of Wight, and buried in a nameless grave as that of his brother.

CHIHUAHUA ISOLATED.

Rebels Have Cut Railways North and South—2,000 Troops Hold Place.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 5.—Railroad traffic north and south has been interrupted for some time. There are enough provisions here, however, for two months. Two thousand troops protect the city, and there is no immediate danger.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Mexican revolutionists have control of the railways north, south, and west of the City of Chihuahua, according to a telegram to the State Department to-day from Vice Consul Leonard.

No attempts to reopen the lines are being made, Mr. Leonard declares, and he further advises that the city is in no danger of attack at present, stating that it is well garrisoned and plentifully provisioned. Business, however, is demoralized and prices are rising. Telegraphic communication with the outside world was restored for only a few hours on March 3 and the revolutionists, according to the dispatch, have held the railways unmolested since Feb. 28.

NEW CUNARDER DUE TO-DAY.

Franconia's First Trip Made to This Port, but She Will Go on Boston Route.

The new Cunard liner Franconia will make her first appearance in this port this afternoon, when she will arrive from Liverpool, bringing nearly a thousand passengers. She will sail from here on Saturday on a special cruise to the Mediterranean. Returning from this service she will go on the Boston-Liverpool route, sailing from Boston on her maiden eastward voyage on May 2. Her coming to Boston will be another step in steamship progress at that port, as the Franconia is larger and faster than the Ivernia and Saxonia. She will be the largest vessel that ever entered Boston Harbor.

The Franconia was built at Wallsend-on-Tyne, by Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Limited. She was finished in a little more than fifteen months after the keel was laid. She was launched on July 23 of last year. The principal measurements of the Franconia are: Length over all, 625 feet; breadth over all, 72 feet; depth from top of deckhouse to keel, 90 feet; gross tonnage, 18,000; displacement, 25,000 tons; height of masts above keel, 90 feet, and diameter of funnels, 17½ feet. The Franconia is of twin screw reciprocal engines capable of a speed of 18 knots.

The Franconia has seven decks, with the main dining saloon situated on Deck C. Here are provided two, four, and six-seated tables. A new feature is the loose four-legged chairs in place of the more cumbersome fixed revolving seats. A balcony overlooks the saloon, and here is the stand for the orchestra. The smoking room opens on to the veranda café or roof garden. The lounge is in the centre of the vessel, near the grand staircase. Capt. C. A. Smith, formerly of the Carpathia, is the commander of the new liner.

The Franconia was reported by wireless 377 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday. She should reach her pier this afternoon.

HUGE GIRDERS ARCH STREET.

Reserves Needed to Control Crowds Watching Municipal Building Work.

Profiting by their experience of last week, the street railroad companies, the Sewer Department, and the Edison Company sent employes yesterday to follow the trucks carrying girders from Pier 1, North River, to the new Municipal Building. Six girders weighing from forty to sixty tons each were moved yesterday. Several manhole covers were broken and were replaced promptly. The street paving was broken in a dozen places.

Construction work on the Municipal Building continued throughout yesterday, and Chambers Street, between Park Row and Centre Street, was closed to the public for the greater part of the day, owing to the placing of six fifty-ton girders which will arch the street. Reserves from the Elizabeth and Oak Street Stations were called out to keep in order the crowds who watched the hoisting of the huge girders. The work of transferring the girders from the pier was also watched by large crowds.

Child Killed by a Taxicab.

A cab of the Green Taxicab Company, knocked down and ran over nine-year-old John Wedell in front of his home, 168 Maujer Street, Williamsburg, last night, killing the child instantly. Percy McCarter of 375 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, was locked up on a charge of homicide.

Life Insurance Protection for Ten Years

Amount $50,000.00—as follows:

Age	1st Year	2d Year
35	$655.00	$492.00
40	747.00	567.50
45	913.50	709.50

SMALLER OR LARGER AMOUNTS PRO RATA.

Policy renewable at attained age without further medical examination.

Write for particulars to
ROBERT A. SASSEEN, 165 B'way, City

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Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

OPPORTUNITY UNUSUAL

Select your Spring and Summer clothes now. Have them specially cut and tailored to your individual measure, and have them delivered when you want them.

For the first time since the inception of the Smith Gray & Co. special wholesale tailoring department, this department makes a bid for the trade of the men of New York.

Organized less than a year, this special tailoring department has extended its scope to over seven hundred cities and towns throughout the United States.

The remarkable success achieved by this department in so short a time stands as a world's record—a just and deserved tribute to the wonderful service, the superior workmanship, the correct style and exceptional values offered by this department.

You may choose now from over 300 styles and 50 different models, made to your individual measure, at a price that is truly remarkable.

Among the many advantages of this service are:—

You may choose any fabric and have it made in any style.

You may select any model or have your individual ideas come out in any fabric.

The prices range from $20.00 to $50.00, with some very special values at $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren Street
Across from City Hall.
5th Av. Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

SEEK MISSING WOMAN HERE.

Mrs. Dolson Left Newton, N. J., on Thursday and Hasn't Been Seen Since.

Police Headquarters issued yesterday a general alarm for Mrs. Hannah D. Dolson, a widow, of 17 Linwood Avenue Newton, N. J., who has been missing since last Thursday, when she said she was coming to this city to have an optician adjust her glasses. When she failed to return her nephew, W. D. Ackerman of East Orange, N. J., learned that Mrs. Dolson had not visited the optician, and since then absolutely no trace of her has been had.

The day following her disappearance Ackerman came here and a confidential alarm was sent out, but as it availed nothing he requested the police to send out a general alarm and enlist the services of the newspapers in tracing his aunt, who, he said, had been ill for some time.

Since Friday he and detectives visited all hospitals in New York, but failed to get the slightest clue. She has a bank account, Ackerman said, but she drew no money before leaving Newton. He said his aunt was 60 years old, weighed 150 pounds, was 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had gray hair and eyes. She was dressed in black.

Pure Olive Oil Insures A Sound Digestion

Even if you do not suffer from indigestion you will find that your food will digest better and you will enjoy it more, if you dress it with

CHIRIS
pronounced SHERIS
Olive Oil

Chiris is unequalled for its deliciousness, its wholesomeness, its richness and original flavor, and its purity in manufacture.

Send 10c. for a trial bottle and our book of 75 Delicious Salad Recipes. Where dealers cannot supply Chiris, order direct.

C. G. EULER, U. S. Agent for Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France.
Dept. E, 18 Platt Street, New York

Sale of INNOVATION Trunks

For the first time Underprice

$75 Innovation Wardrobe trunks, *sale price*	$50
$65 Innovation Wardrobe trunks, *sale price*	$45
$55 Innovation Wardrobe trunks, *sale price*	$35
$28 to $34 Innovation Steamer trunks, *sale price*	$20
$17 to $20 Innovation Steamer trunks, *sale price*	$12

New, perfect trunks, in first-class condition.

Ordinarily the prices of INNOVATION TRUNKS are as rigid as the trunks themselves. Nobody can break them. Some second hand and repaired trunks have been put out at low prices. But *these* are new, perfect trunks, in first-class condition; obtained by us direct from the INNOVATION CO., who have constituted us agents for their famous trunks.

On Sale this morning, at our New Store

Broadway, corner 49th St.

Brill Brothers

Does Your Home Need *a Piano?*

If you or others have thoughts of buying a piano there are two or three questions that should be thoroughly answered. Do I need a piano? Has the piano I think of buying the actual money value asked for it? Has it a reputation that will bear the criticism of the musician who knows? First, there isn't a home in the country that can't be made better, that can't be strengthened in its good influences by music; music in the home is a power that always draws both the young and the old to the family fireside. Of course your home needs a piano! The piano to have is one that can be played either by hand or by the music roll, then the whole family may participate whether educated musicians or not. The

Sterling Playerpiano

itself answers the second question better than pages of argument, for its value in the piano market is absolutely known and is as fixed as gold itself. As for the third question, the world knows the Sterling Piano, knows its reputation of more than half a century, knows that it has always been honestly made and honestly sold, knows that its price is he same to all. The Sterling is the easies that its price is the same to all. The Sterling is the easiest to satisfy the musician. Let us show you the facts, you will commit yourself to nothing.

Open Saturday Evenings

The Sterling Piano Co.
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Telephone 2092 and 2093 Main

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES INC

At All the 200 Incorporated
James Butler Stores
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Attractive Lenten Offers

Unsurpassed in quality at thirty per cent. below current retail prices:

Very Best Creamery Butter, nothing finer, lb..... 25c
East View Eggs, New laid, sold only in sealed cartons, doz..... 25c
Triumph Rice, Choicest whole head; large No. 3 cloth bag... 25c
Corn Meal, Best white or yellow; large No. 3 cloth bag..... 10c
Blue Ribbon Jams, Choicest fruits—all kinds; large glass jar... 15c
Marmalade, Blue Ribbon—best American; large glass jar..... 15c
Essie Peaches, Sliced; fanciest fruit, in rich syrup; can..... 10c
Essie Cherries, Choicest California fruit, in rich syrup; can... 12c

Condensed Milk
Butler & Shawnee Brands, can 7c
Essie & Liberty Brands, can.... 9c

DIES AFTER ARREST FOR STABBING A BOY

Prisoner Had Asked Police to Shoot Him as "a Menace to Society."

FOUND SENSELESS IN CELL

Had Taken Poison—Told Yonkers Police He Was H. A. Welch, a Columbia Graduate.

There died in Yonkers at 9 o'clock yesterday morning a man who, three hours before, had been arrested and locked up in the city jail for stabbing a 15-year-old boy. Another charge had been made against him, and he had pleaded with his captor to shoot him, declaring that he was a social outcast and a menace to society.

So certain were the police from the man's words and manner that he would kill himself if he had a chance that before putting him in a cell they searched him for anything that he might use as a weapon against himself. His keys, knife, and even coins were taken from him, and his suspenders and belt, with which he might hang himself, were removed. After Jailer Conrad Henkle had found him senseless in his cell and had had him removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died, it was discovered, however, that the man had taken poison.

So thorough were the police in their search of the man that they assert he could not have taken the poison after he had been placed in his cell. They believe that he swallowed the dose just after he found himself under arrest, and before he reached the station house.

Even the identity of the man is not known positively to the police. When he was arrested he declared he was Harry Jones, and he stuck to this for three hours, while Police Capt. Hugh D. Brady questioned him. Then, suddenly, he said he was H. A. Welch, a member of the class of 1901 in Columbia University, and from a New York business man whose card Welch had in his pocket Brady learned that the New Yorker had had a classmate of the name of Welch in Columbia in 1901.

"It is three years since I have seen Welch," said this man, "and I do not know where he lives nor what he has been doing in that time."

Welch told Brady that his parents were wealthy and prominent socially.

"I would rather die than disgrace them by letting them know of my trouble now or by revealing their whereabouts. I ought to be dead. I am a dangerous enemy to the community, and I should be in an insane asylum if I am to live at all."

Welch was arrested as he was inquiring of the agent at the Dunwoodie station of the Putnam Branch of the New York Central Railroad when a train left for New York. This was some time before 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Several hours earlier 15-year-old James McGowan of 146 Yonkers Avenue, Yonkers, had staggered out of the woods on the Tuckahoe Road, near Sprain Road, and signaled a trolley car. The boy's throat was gashed and he had a wound on his right wrist. Motorman Aaron Ahearn ran his car at full speed to the quarters of Engine 10, where the police were notified and an ambulance sent from St. John's Hospital for the boy.

Young McGowan told the police that he met Welch for the first time on Saturday afternoon, when the man inquired of him the way to Bell Place. They were in Palisade Avenue, near Getty Square, then. The boy didn't know the way, but started to accompany Welch.

They were together until after midnight, when at Sprain Road, one of the loneliest parts of Yonkers, Welch stabbed his companion and made off.

A general alarm was sent out for Welch after the boy had told his story, and Policeman Flood, seeing Welch at the station, recognized him from McGowan's description. There were blood stains on the man's hands, and Flood arrested him. According to the policeman, the man exclaimed instantly:

"I'm guilty. How's the boy?"

It was on the way to the station that the man pleaded with Flood to shoot him, declaring:

"You can kill me easily. Just tell the public and your superiors that I tried to escape and you were compelled to shoot."

ROW OVER A HOSPITAL.

Galician Jews Called to Mass Meeting To-night.

There is trouble between the Har Moriah Hospital and the Federation of Galician Jews, the organization which built it. To-night there will be a mass meeting of protest in Progress Hall in Avenue A, at which several prominent members of the federation will speak.

It is charged that a group of officials of the hospital is taking active steps to form a new corporation called the Hospital Society, and turn over the building and assets of the hospital to this corporation. There is talk among the "insurgent" members of the federation and the hospital of getting out an injunction. The matter will be thrashed out at the mass meeting to-night.

The Superintendent of the hospital, Abraham N. Spector, denied last night any knowledge of an attempt to have the hospital secede from the federation. "We are not legally connected with the federation at present," he said, "although the practical connection is close. The trouble is that we are endeavoring to obtain a close legal connection with the federation and that they do not understand it, thinking we are trying to get away."

The mass meeting to-night, he said, was being organized by a group of "grumblers." He said that Drs. Solomon and William Neuman were behind the mass meeting, because they had failed of reappointment at a meeting of the board last month.

"Yes," said Dr. Solomon Neuman at his home, 317 East Sixth Street, "this mass meeting is to protest against the hospital management. There is politics of the worst sort governing every appointment. I did not fall of reappointment, but resigned at my own initiative. I have heard about the attempted formation of this Hospital Society, and we will never allow it to go through. There is a group of men who are trying to use this hospital for their own personal ends. The money for this institution was contributed in small amounts by the people of the tenements; $27,000 was raised in fourteen days from the poorest of the poor, $270 in one day being sent in in pennies, for instance. There are 60,000 people watching this matter closely and we will have representatives from 200 Galician Jewish societies to-morrow night."

HER $75,000 ALIMONY GONE.

Former Mrs. Heim Is Now Earning Her Living as a Manicurist.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, March 5.—The former wife of M. G. Heim, the Kansas City brewer, mother of his two children, is working for her living as a manicurist in this city.

Mrs. Heim was one of the leaders in Kansas City society, as mistress of the mansion in Benton Boulevard which is one of the show places of the city. She obtained a divorce on the ground of cruelty and got $75,000 alimony from Heim. She owned valuable diamonds and other jewels also. The money and jewelry are now gone.

"I didn't realize the value of money," said Mrs. Heim to-day. "I never had to work for it, and was never taught its value. I might have put my small fortune out at interest, but I never thought of that. I just kept spending it until it was gone. Now I am compelled to work for a living and see life from its seamy side."

NEW SKIN FROM OWN CUTICLE

Negro's Burned Back Is Engrafted with 430 Square Inches from His Body.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—A remarkable experiment in skin grafting has been completed at a hospital in this city, where a patient had 430 square inches of skin replaced on his burned back with cuticle taken from other parts of his body. The operation covered many months.

The patient, a negro, was taken to the hospital on Nov. 21, 1909, with practically every particle of skin burned from his back. The grafting process began on Dec. 16 of that year and continued at intervals until the middle of last April. Then there was a cessation of the grafting operations for six months. They were resumed in November and completed in about five weeks, so that the ordeal through which the patient passed continued over a period of thirteen months.

HUNT NEW STYLE OVERCOAT THIEVES

One Negro Stays in the Front Hall, Disarming Suspicion, After Passing Loot to Confederate.

WEALTHY MEN THE VICTIMS

Edward Steindler Out a $1,000 Garment and Dr. Delafield Has Lost a Rug—Physicians the Chief Sufferers.

Detectives from almost every precinct in the city, as well as several from Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn's Headquarters staff, are searching the city for two negro sneak thieves who in the last two weeks have stolen thousands of dollars worth of overcoats from the homes of physicians and residents of well-to-do neighborhoods. Although more than a score of detectives have been constantly on the lookout, the two negroes so far have escaped detection.

The method of the men, the police admit, is entirely new to them, and depends for its success on the co-operation of two men, one to do the actual stealing and the other to get away with the loot. Among the victims of these new-style thieves are Dr. Francis Delafield of 5 West Fiftieth Street, Edward Steindler, a mining man, of 811 West 107th Street, and M. J. Borg, a banker, of 844 West Seventy-seventh Street.

One of the first to report a visitation of the thieves was Mr. Steindler. According to his report to the police of the West 100th Street Station, a sealskin-lined overcoat worth $1,000 was stolen from his home by the negroes.

One of the men rang the front-door bell and to the maid who responded said that he had been sent by a Mrs. Johnson to ask Mrs. Steindler for work. The maid admitted the man to the front entry while she delivered his message to Mrs. Steindler. By chance Mrs. Steindler has a friend by the name of Mrs. Johnson, and for several minutes she endeavored to think of some of her acquaintances who might need the negro's services. When finally she concluded that she knew of no one, she sent word by the maid that she would keep the man in mind and send for him if she found work for him. The negro was profuse in his thanks, and left after giving a fictitious name and address.

It was not until evening, when Mr. Steindler was starting for the opera, that he missed his fur-lined coat. The police to whom he reported listened to his account and then decided that the negro must have had a confederate to whom he passed Mr. Steindler's coat while the maid left him alone in the hall. The fact that he remained behind, risking the discovery that the coat was gone, has impressed the police with the belief that they have to deal not only with a clever crook but a nervy one as well.

"It's going to take some skill to get that fellow," said a detective last night. "Any man that would have the nerve to await the return of a maid after he'd just taken a $1,000 coat from the hall is going to prove a nervy customer to deal with. The average sneak thief would have grabbed the coat and run."

It was a $500 rug, which formerly adorned his front hall, that disappeared from the home of Dr. Delafield. In this case the same negro, apparently, from the descriptions, asked for work and got away with the rug while the maid was conveying his message to Dr. Delafield.

Mr. Borg told the police that the coat taken from his home was worth $125. It had been hanging in the hall on a coat rack and disappeared after a call at the door from a negro seeking work.

Dozens of other reports of similar thefts have reached the police, not only on the upper west side, when the thieves apparently have been most active, but even from the lower east side, where a score or more of doctors have reported the loss of overcoats from their front halls. The thefts can be carried out successfully only in Winter, when expensive coats are likely to be left in halls and entrances.

"They're certainly making the most of the cold season," said one of the detectives, who has sought the thieves unsuccessfully.

SOHMER WANTS PATRONAGE.

Explains Why Some Jobs Should Be Exempt from Civil Service Rules.

ALBANY, March 5.—State Controller Sohmer to-day gave out a statement explaining why, in his opinion, the State Civil Service Commission should approve his application for the transfer from the competitive to the exempt classification in the civil service of the positions of court and trust fund examiners, examiners of transfers of stock, State prison clerks, and transfer tax appraisers.

He contends that the duties of these positions are of a confidential nature, and that he should be permitted to appoint men of his own selection. He points out that until they were put in the competitive schedule on the recommendation of former Controller Clark Williams they were, with few exceptions, in the exempt class. The application is being opposed by the State Civil Service Reform Association and other bodies.

SURFMAN SAVES THREE.

Plunges Into Breakers and Rescues Crew of Capsized Dory.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., March 5.—Surfman Oliver of the United States Life-Saving Station at Highland saved three lives to-day, when the Boston fishing schooner Mattakeesett, bound for Gloucester with a catch of 20,000 pounds of fish, went ashore on Peaked Hill Bar.

Single handed he rescued from a foaming sea, amid dangerous cross currents, Capt. Parsons and two of his crew, who had been thrown out of their capsized dory. Capt. Parsons declares that they would have been pounded to death by the breakers had not Oliver plunged into the surf and dragged them to the beach.

Four other dories, containing three men each, made the landing safely with their crews.

The Mattakeesett lies high and dry on the sands at low water.

DUEL AT BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Rivals for Girl's Hand Fight with Pistols, and One Is Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 5.—A birthday party at the home of Pasquale Pettecchia, at 16 Straight Street, this afternoon, was broken up by a pistol duel between two of the guests over Mary Hatchino, and as a result Francesco Baccaro of 54 Straight Street is dying in the General Hospital. His assailant, Raffaele Amelia of 158 Lyon Street, escaped.

Baccaro is suffering from a wound in the right shoulder and lung, another in the abdomen, and a third in the left arm. Two bullets were removed, but the physicians did not touch the one in the lung.

Amelia is said to have left a wife and daughter in Italy. He is 35 years old. Baccaro, his rival, is single.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
not only cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth *without injury*, but imparts purity and fragrance to the breath, removing instantly the odor of tobacco.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

On Monday and Tuesday, March the 6th and 7th

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silks"

Famous over half a Century.

Complete assortments of the latest Foreign Novelties, including designs and colors used in Paris Model Gowns.

Sale of Ten Thousand Yards of Black Satin Feutre. Double width.
1.65 per yard
value 2.00

Superior quality, All Silk Marquisette in White, Cream or Black. 42 inches wide.
95c per yard
value 1.50

WASH GOODS DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*
Second Floor.

Silk and Cotton Materials.

25,000 yards of Printed Foulard and Woven Jacquard Pongee. This season's new designs and colors. **25c per yard**
values 35c and 50c

White Italian Linen, made on hand looms, water-shrunk. 45 inches wide.
55c per yard
value 75c

DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*
Second Floor.

Colored and Black Dress Goods.

5,000 yards of All Wool Shepherd Check Fabrics,—Black and White or Blue and White. Especially adapted for this season's Tailored Gowns. **1.25 per yard.**

3,500 yards of Black English Wool Serge and French Voile. **85c per yard**
value 1.25

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

On Monday and Tuesday, March the 6th and 7th

BLANKET DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

White Wool Blankets. Full size..... 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 per pair

Comfortables, novelty Swiss tops finished with extra wide borders. Double bed size. **2.50 each**

LINEN DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

Irish and Scotch Satin Damask Table Cloths, at exceptionally low prices.

70 x 71 inches	..	2.00,	2.75, 3.50 and	4.50
70 x 89	"	..	2.75, 3.50, 4.50 "	5.50
80 x 80	"	..	3.50, 4.00, 4.50 "	6.00
86 x 89	"	..	4.00, 5.00, 5.50 "	7.00

Dinner Napkins to match..... 3.25, 4.00, 5.00 and 7.00 dozen

Scalloped Huckaback Towels..... 2.75 dozen
usual price 3.50

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels..... 6.00 dozen
usual price 7.50

ORIENTAL RUGS. *In Both Stores.*

Commencing Monday, March the 6th.

Extra quality Persian Serapi Rugs. Sizes from 9 x 12 ft. to 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. **150.00 to 185.00**
value 225.00 to 285.00

Extra quality Persian Mahal Rugs. Sizes from 9 x 12 ft. to 10 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft. **100.00 to 135.00**
value 135.00 to 200.00

Extra Mosul Rugs. Average size 8 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 9 in. **15.00 and 19.50**
values 22.00 and 30.00

Silky Beloochistan and Shirvan Rugs. Average size 2 ft. 8 in. x 5 ft. 9 in. **10.00 and 12.50**
values 15.00 and 20.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

Today—A Day of Surpassing Interest

AT GIMBELS

The Winter snows and Spring sunshine of the past week are typical of today's mingled interest at Gimbels.

Here, on the one hand, is

The Season's Most Impressive Men's Clothing Event

which will take out every Winter Suit and Overcoat for men and boys in our Winter stock, as well as many in medium weights that you will want to climb into at once. All at prices so greatly lowered as to appear almost unbelievable until you check them up with the actual self-evident value of the garments. Involved in the operation are

Men's $18 to $40 Business Suits at $10 to $19.50.
Men's $45 to $60 London-made Overcoats at $25.
Men's $18 to $40 Overcoats at $10 to $19.50.
Men's $25 lightweight Overcoats at $15.
Men's $32 Cutaway Frock Coats and Waistcoats at $19.50.
Men's $32 Prince Albert Coats and Waistcoats at $18.50.
Men's $25 to $35 English Walking Suits at $14 to $19.50.
Men's $28 and $30 Norfolk Suits now $14.50.
Men's $5 to $20 Slip-ons at $3 to $9.50.
Men's $6 to $8 Trousers at $3.75.
Men's $2.50 and $3 Fancy Waistcoats at $1.65.
Youths' $15 and $18 Overcoats at $7 and $8.75.
Youths' $18 Suits now $8.75.
Boys' $12 Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits at $6.50.
Boys' $12 Long Overcoats at $4.75.
Boys' $2.50 and $3 Wash Suits at 95c.

And a series of equally extraordinary groups of clothing for Men and Boys in the Subway Clothing Store.

Follow closely the **Remaining Fur Garments**—also at prices that seem to deny further usefulness of the beautiful garments to which they are affixed—in flat contradiction of the fact that Furs are NOT bought for a season, but for years—especially when Gimbel-guaranteed.

And these Furs we take care of for you, in our Fur Cold Storage, until next Winter without charge.

But Official Spring is only two weeks away—and here is an imposing array of the GREAT SPRING EVENTS.

The March Sale of China and Glass

Brilliant with new offerings, headed by superb gold-incrusted Dinner Plates, Cups and Saucers and a rare group of Vienna-decorated Art Wares at less than half.

A March Event in Toilet Articles and Soaps

Which is notable for its great comprehensiveness and the striking savings on EVERY item.

Interest Maintained in March Housewares

By many new offerings of Standard Housefurnishings, chief among which is more of the famous "Wear-ever" Aluminum Ware.

Madras Curtains 1/4 to 1/2 Under Price

Present a fine selection of these charming draperies for Summer houses, in many good colorings and patterns.

A Spring Event in Household Linens

Containing 15 items, ranging from Table Damasks to Costume Linen, at very important savings.

In the intensely interesting field of Women's Wear are to be noted:

Tailored Suits and Dresses of Distinctive Style, including a Modification of the "Jupe Pantalon"

Prominent in the showing are Tailored Suits at $29.50, exquisite Dresses of the new Voile Tissue at $27.50, and Foulard Dresses at $18.50.

The March Display and Sale of Blouses

Embracing a first showing of many beautiful new models, also special groups of Voile Blouses at $2, Blouses of Voile and Marquisette at $3.95, Chiffon Blouses at $6.95, and Lingerie Blouses at $1.45.

A Sale of Desirable New Laces

Comprising wide Venise Bands, Point de Paris and Valenciennes Laces in Matching Sets, Venise and Oriental Lace and black Japanese Allovers, at prices extraordinarily low.

$2 to $2.50 Foulards at $1.45 Yd.

Double width, woven, printed and waterproofed in Lyons, France, especially for Gimbels.

Also $1.35 Lining Silks at 95c yard, and Cobweb Cloth at 30c yard.

Two Fine Offerings of Dress Goods

New, imported and desirable—$1.25 Bradford Worsted Diagonals at 78c yard, in Spring colorings, and $1 Serge Suitings at 68c, in navy and black.

The Subway Store Overflows With Interest

Its top-liners, among dozens of offerings of rare economy, being the March Sale of Dependable Drugs.

$12,000 worth of Spring Wash Fabrics, Silks and Dress Goods underprice.

Also the Formal Spring Presentation of the New Rugs and Carpets

Including a complete assembly of the leading Floor Coverings of American production, remarkable for its high character and comprising Rag and Crex Rugs for Summer furnishings and all standard grades of Wool and Worsted Rugs in new designs and colorings, besides the Spring patterns in Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums and Oilcloths.
Sixth Floor

In the six months of this store's history it has never spread a feast of timely news of greater interest than to-day's.

It is a day on which you can distinctly not afford to forego a visit to Gimbels.

Dressmakers Who Are Visiting New York for the Convention

are invited to visit the Gimbel Store, where we have made Special Displays of the very latest Novelties in Silks, Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Laces and Embroideries and other accessories of dressmaking that will undoubtedly prove of great interest to the entire craft.

There also will be many special prices on many lines of merchandise that will make the visit most profitable.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY 33RD STREET AVENUE NEW YORK 34TH STREET TWENTY-THIRD ST.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1911.

THE CHANGING SENATE.

It is related of THOMAS JEFFERSON that when he was Secretary of State he was asked by a foreign visitor what purpose the Senate was meant to serve in the then new Constitution. He replied, the same as that of the saucer provided with a cup of hot tea which could be poured from one to another and made cool enough to drink. We fear the fashion has changed in Senates as much as it has in the use of saucers. Were Mr. JEFFERSON in Mr. KNOX's place to day, he would hardly venture to explain the function of the Senate or, at any rate, its actual operation in any such flattering manner. Certainly the record of the last three months would contradict him if he did.

The three matters of chief importance in the session just closed were the trade agreement with Canada, the Tariff Commission bill, and the regular appropriation bills. The House, although it had the money bills to introduce and pass, enacted the necessary legislation for the Canada agreement, passed the Tariff Commission bill early in the session, and sent all the appropriation bills in fair time to the Senate. The Senate dawdled. It spent weeks of time without doing or trying to do anything, helpless against the determination of a half dozen Senators, actuated by various motives, none of them creditable, that nothing should be done. This impotence costs the country the vexation, disturbance, and expense of an extra session. It costs much more. Appropriations amounting to $700,000,000 were passed upon in fevered haste at the last moment, with no general discussion, the majority of the Senators not knowing what they were voting, or why, except such items as interested them personally or their States. As a business process, providing for the expenditures of a vast enterprise without knowledge of responsibility, this would have been ruinous were not the wealth and productive power of the Nation so enormous. If not ruinous, it is wasteful to the last degree and exceedingly corrupting.

The fault lies in the character of the men sent as Senators from the several States, and for that the people only can be held accountable. So long as public sentiment bears with indifference such modes of securing Senatorial elections as were disclosed in the Lorimer case, or such as are now being carried on at Albany, the present incapacity and neglect in Washington will continue. Nor is there any short cut to reform in this matter. The theory that popular elections and "direct" nominations will work a radical change flies in the face of experience. Mr. CARTER HARRISON in Chicago, the outcome of "direct" primaries, is no improvement on Mr. LORIMER. The stream cannot rise higher than its source, and until the people really decide to have better Senators they will not get them. When they do, no form of political machinery will prevent them.

THE FRENCH OUTLOOK.

The outlook in France, as described in the dispatches of THE SUNDAY TIMES, is not very encouraging. The new Ministry seems to be pledged to the policy of the old one, but to be far less equipped to carry it out with success.

The chief difficulty will be in connection with the treatment of the congregations, and the Monis Ministry is already accused, in that regard, of too much laxity—the charge on which M. BRIAND was practically censured. It would be a curious turn in affairs if M. BRIAND should be reinstated on the same plea, but it would be not at all impossible if the Clerical tactics were changed.

Of greater interest, however, is the part to be played in the new administration by M. DELCASSÉ. Judged by the past, he is of greater personal force than any other member of the Government, and the part he has acted in the past, when in the Foreign Office, makes the question of his future more interesting. While he was not replaced in his former position, the Premier, M. MONIS, laid especial emphasis upon the value of his coöperation in the international relations of the republic. M. DELCASSÉ certainly won the praise and apparently the confidence of all the Governments of Europe regarded as particularly friendly to France. His conspicuous participation in the Government would be irritating to Germany, which is in the mood of a man who cannot readily forgive a wrong done by himself to another. It is true that The Figaro is now declaring that he fell, not at the behest of Germany, but because he was too imperious with his colleagues. But that is a detail. The general belief in Germany and in France will not be changed, and M. DELCASSÉ's return to office cannot fail to be an incident of some significance in the European situation. It will not necessarily be a disturbing one. Germany may see in it a proof that the limits of her influence are somewhat narrower than they were when the affairs of Morocco first engaged attention, and that France will not again be found as unprepared as she then was.

The least satisfactory phase of the change of Ministry is that relating to the question of the railway strikers. M. BRIAND, while doing all that he thought justice required toward the strikers, was determined to prevent them from throwing the whole business of the country into confusion. It will be unfortunate if present indications should be confirmed that M. MONIS will be less decided in this direction.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN ARE NEEDED.

The enforced retirement of special policemen in this city is a dangerous proceeding. Mayor GAYNOR, who is so fond of pedestrian exercise, ought to walk more about this big borough. We need all the police protection we can afford to pay for. The recent promise of the suppression of bu—— beggars on the streets has not been kept. They infest uptown neighborhoods at night. They ply their reasonably profitable calling in the heart of the town. The presence of the officially recognised watchmen in these blocks is a safeguard. But these men are needed for many other purposes. The special policemen were useful in preserving order in public places, and their appointment was authorized by law.

If the law was defective it should be properly amended. Mayor GAYNOR seems to have attacked it in one of his perverse moods. He should rescind his order to Commissioner CROPSEY. All other large cities have special constables of this sort, and their services are needed here.

DEVELOPING BROOKLYN.

The proposals of the Interborough and Brooklyn Companies offer contrasting methods of developing the largest and almost the most backward of the city's outer boroughs. The sticking point of the Interborough proposal is who shall bear the loss upon some thirty or forty million dollars' worth of unprofitable subways. The Interborough wants a guarantee against loss, and the negotiators on the part of the city are proposing that the loss shall be offset against the excessive profits on the remainder of the system. Now comes the proposal of the Brooklyn Company that these unprofitable Brooklyn subways shall not be built, but that instead there shall be constructed another subway in Manhattan. The H plan for east and west side subways from the Bronx into Brooklyn, with a crossover at Forty-second Street, is not to be interfered with, but there is to be provided a Broadway subway, giving access from Brooklyn to the central area between the sides of the H below Central Park.

Some exponents of Brooklyn opinion are outraged by the proposal by a Brooklyn corporation that Brooklyn's share of subway construction shall be built in Manhattan. And it must be admitted that Manhattan is a bit puzzled by this unexpected generosity from a quarter which has heretofore been distinguished rather by its demands on the general purse of the greater city, which is mostly filled by Manhattan. In order to have an opinion on the merits of this paradox it is necessary to understand it. The explanation is that Brooklyn is hardly more annexed to the central borough than Richmond. With a single exception, Brooklyn's lines of access to Manhattan stop at the fringe of the borough, at the first stopping place after the bridge is crossed.

This is usually thought of as an inconvenience to individuals and to the borough which they live in. It is not less a misfortune to Manhattan. It costs the city almost all the taxes collected in Richmond to run the city ferry. The city's potential revenue from Brooklyn is similarly stunted. The city needs another such startling growth in population, valuation, and revenue as followed the bringing of the Bronx within the 5-cent rapid transit zone. Within ten years the population of the Bronx has doubled. The city's tax revenue from the Bronx has doubled since 1905 and valuations have increased correspondingly. This is the city's share of the subway profits, and it dwarfs the profits which so many grudge the Interborough. Brooklyn's record is as rich in potentialities as it is poor in achievements. In the first half of the decade mentioned above Brooklyn's percentage of the population of the city decreased, the Bronx having grown at Brooklyn's expense. In the second half of the decade Brooklyn began a painful recovery of lost ground, and now has 34.28 per cent. of the city's population, against 34 per cent. in 1900. There has been no general boom in real estate in Brooklyn at all comparable to that in the Bronx, but this year its valuation has been marked up $300,000,000 because the land ought to be worth it, whatever it will sell for or earn. There is woe in Brooklyn, and in Manhattan for Brooklyn. And many will because the subways which were to make Brooklyn boom are to be lessened rather than lengthened if the proposal of a Brooklyn corporation shall find approval.

There are 200,000 parcels of real estate on the Brooklyn tax roll. One-quarter of them are totally unimproved, and a very large percentage of the rest is improved with single-family residences. The assessed value of land in Brooklyn per capita is $375, less than half the average for all the city and hardly more than one-quarter that of Manhattan. To alter these figures by building subways is not practical finance. A subway must carry fifty times as many passengers as a surface system to support its interest charge, and five times as many as an elevated road. Brooklyn has neither the values nor the population to support subways throughout its sprawling area, and the proposal to give them to her in a derisory deficiency at the cost of the other boroughs is an unjust addition to the staggering burden already carried by all. Brooklyn's need, and the need of Manhattan for Brooklyn, is a large and quick supply of cheap rapid transit in Brooklyn, placing it in intimate connection with the choicest parts of Manhattan. Only by receiving this from Manhattan can Brooklyn receive from Manhattan an equivalent for the large real estate values which Brooklyn's population creates by its daily labors in Manhattan.

At the present time sixteen Brooklyn rapid transit lines stop short at Manhattan's outer boundaries. They serve 1,600,000 residents in a 10-cent fare zone. To bring them within the 5-cent fare zone would add hours to their days, would double their number, would make a profit for the company which carried them, would repeat for the city the profits on the Bronx Subway, would vitalise some $150,000,000 of capital in existing rapid transit facilities now failing of their best usefulness. It is a great gain for Manhattan as well as for Brooklyn to have a supply of feeders for the Fourth Avenue subway, now without beginning or ending or any other apparent future if this is not worked out. It is a great gain for Manhattan as well as Brooklyn to have four bridges take Brooklyn passengers to and from the length of Broadway.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The special dispatch from San Diego in THE SUNDAY TIMES, setting forth the plans and purposes of the so-called "army of occupation" in Lower California, throws much needed light on at least one of the factors of the rebellion in Mexico. This army of 800 men, most of whom are Americans, supposably citizens of this Republic in arms against a Government with which we are at peace, does not aim to free Mexico from the Diaz rule, and has no connection with the Madero insurrection in Chihuahua. There is evidence, too, that a large body of the disturbers of peace in Chihuahua have no relations with MADERO.

The alleged plan in Lower California to establish a socialistic republic, which, in time, is to become a State of this Union, seems a large order. It does credit to the imagination of some of its supporters. But it will not work. The United States does not want Lower California on those terms, if on any. We have plenty of troubles now, of our very own. Our San Diego correspondent declares that the sale of arms and ammunition to these insurrectos goes on openly in that city. The followers of LEYVA and BERTHOLD are well armed, well fed, and well clothed. The United States Government can scarcely permit a project of this kind to thrive, especially at a time when the harassments of the Mexican Government at other points are so great.

DR. SNOW'S FALLACIES.

The arguments advanced heretofore by the foes of vivisection undertaken in the interests of medical research have been demolished by their proponents. Now comes Dr. HERBERT SNOW from England, armed with a vast amount of misinformation, to support the cause of the local anti-vivisectionists. Before a Berkeley Lyceum audience one evening last week he denied absolutely the progress of medical science.

What manner of man is this who, by means of variations of the old arguments based on unstable premises and misstatements of fact, seeks to belittle the labors of HARVEY and JENNER, PASTEUR and KOCH, and all the other heroic pioneers in laboratory research? "I am an old-fashioned doctor," admits Dr. Snow, "and I still retain my faith in the efficacy of old remedies." About five years ago this same Dr. Snow, testifying before the Royal Commission on Vivisection, admitted that animal experimentation may sometimes be necessary, and that all forms of experiments, both painful and painless, should be allowed, although only exceptionally. At the same time he said that he was "getting old" and "very rusty," and had not followed the recent lines of medical research.

"Cancer research," he declares, "is utter moonshine." The fact is that animal experimentation has opened a new era in the investigation of cancer, and one that bears closely upon the rational cure of the disease. The laboratory workers have discovered that certain cancers of mice, rats, and dogs may be transferred to animals of the same species and studied under exact conditions. Because of the work in this field of HANAU in Germany, MORRAU in France, LOEB in America, and JENSEN in Denmark, the Governments of all civilised countries are fostering the experimental study of cancer. [illegible] laboratory is that cancerous tissue is being propagated outside the body. The significance of this fact is that the effects of different remedial agents on the cells can be closely watched. Here lies the hope of the ultimate discovery of a cure for the malady.

Next, the assertion is made that nothing of value can be learned concerning the action of drugs on the human system by experimenting with animals, on account of structural anatomical differences. What answer can be made to such an argument? No soporific has been introduced in the last forty years, and no local anaesthetic has ever been discovered except by means of animal experimentation; all modern antipyretics were introduced by the same means; such experiments were also responsible for the discovery of every vascular dilator and contractor used by physicians, as well as for the discovery of many diuretics, antiseptics, emetics, and other therapeutic agents. Animal experiment alone can disclose the knowledge necessary for the standardization of drugs such as ergot, digitalis, and strophanthin.

The speaker denounced serum-therapy, declaring that all serums, vaccines, and antitoxins are more or less shams. He argued that the preservatives in the preparations are the real remedial agents—if any benefit is derived at all from their use. Opposed to this statement we have the word of Dr. WILLIAM H. PARK, Director of the Research Laboratories of the Department of Health, that the serums and antitoxins have just the same effect without the preservatives. But, says Dr. Snow, the diphtheria antitoxin is a failure, and he denounces anti-tetanus serum, anti-typhoid vaccine, and the Pasteur treatment of hydrophobia. Well-established facts prove the contrary. Nearly all advances in bacteriology and resulting new methods in the treatment of disease have been made through animal experimentation.

The Honduras trouble has been settled, temporarily at least, by the appointment of Dr. FRANCISCO BELTRAN, a friend of BONILLA, as provisional President. This appointment was made by Mr. DAWSON, the American mediator. BONILLA seems to have won, with the aid of the United States. Dr. BELTRAN is said to be a fair-minded man with a good record. He has been Governor of his native province, Otancho. There is a prospect of peace in Honduras until October, when the elections will be held. Our agent, it is said, now proceeds to Nicaragua, to re-establish peace there. We are a peace-loving, peace-making people, but our methods of pacification in Central America are open to question.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Magistrate Butts and the Pickpockets.

About the meanest of crimes is that of pocket-picking. It involves the vile personal contact of the jailbird with his victim, and his sneak-thievery of articles that possess more than intrinsic value, keepsakes and mementos of friendship and affection. Magistrate BUTTS, we learn upon careful inquiry, has made many discharges of prisoners arrested and brought before him upon a policeman's charge reading substantially as follows:

> I saw the defendant, whom I know to be a professional pickpocket, in a crowd at the Subway station, pressing close to people who were trying to get in and out of the car, and I arrested him for disorderly conduct. I have his Headquarters' record here.

Sometimes this charge would vary, the pickpocket being taken as a vagrant without visible means of support. His production of a bank book or a display of diamonds and fur overcoat would usually satisfy the Judge upon this point. The officer's oath that he saw the defendant "jostle" and put his hand on persons in the crowd did not seem to the Magistrate sufficient to convict, nor would he consider the rogue's record. Magistrate BUTTS put the police on notice that he would not hear such cases without a formal warrant, even when the officer was accompanied by a citizen complainant, and that the evidence of a theft accomplished—not merely an attempt at pocket-picking—must be explicit.

This Magistrate should read and take to heart the decision recently handed down by Judge MALONE in the case of The People vs. HARRY MEYERS. Under this decision Magistrate BUTTS may send to the Workhouse for six months every defendant accused by an officer and a private citizen of jostling and handling persons in a crowd, if he have a previous police court record. The return in the Meyers case was carefully prepared by Chief Clerk BLOCK in the office of Chief Magistrate MCADOO. The decision of Justice MALONE defines the broad powers of Magistrates in dealing with a brazen, despicable, and rapidly increasing class of criminals.

Lock Stable Doors Now.

We have experienced the explosion in the Grand Central yards and the Communipaw disaster. The evidence bringing home to particular officials and individuals their responsibility and leading to convictions may not be had. Even if the explosions had not obliterated this evidence, the damage done might not be retrieved by meting out punishment to the doers. It were far better to lock the doors against the next contingency. A beginning has been made by the removal of three grossly inefficient officers from this city's Bureau of Combustibles. Our information leads us to believe that the bureau is not yet purged of incompetence. More removals should follow.

Mayor GAYNOR's Explosives Commission has practically completed its revision of the rules governing the handling of explosives in the streets and in blasting operations. They may be further modified by experiments within the next few weeks to determine whether a safer explosive than dynamite may be used to produce like effects in blasting. The testimony on this point is confined to the interested makers of substitutes, so that their products must be experimented upon independently by the commission. If possible, the use of combinations of nitroglycerine within cities should be prohibited. But these unstable compounds are directly responsible for only about 10 [illegible] are due to the carelessness of workmen and of Government officials. While revising the rules the Explosives Commission stumbled upon the evidence of culpable neglect of duty that occasioned further investigation by Mr. FOSDICK. Would it not be well to amplify the powers of the Mayor's Explosives Commission, so that it might at any time summon witnesses and examine them under oath?

Rearing Game-Birds by the State.

The New York State Game-Bird Farm is already successful in rearing pheasants for stocking its preserves and the coverts of private individuals. The Department of Fisheries and Game in Connecticut is following New York's example. It has authorized the State Ornithologist, Mr. HERBERT K. JOB, to systematize the methods of rearing artificially, or semi-artificially, Connecticut's native game-birds and to give these methods to the public.

At the outset, this Spring, Mr. JOB's supreme effort will be to raise considerable numbers of the quail or bobwhite, and distribute these as breeding stock to suitable persons throughout Connecticut, with full instructions as to method both by bulletins and by his personal supervision. In this way he hopes to begin a system for restocking the State, the land-owners to propagate their own game-birds as a product and asset of their estates or farms. While at first specialising upon quail, the State Ornithologist will also experiment with the partridge or ruffed grouse, native wild ducks, and other game-birds, and systematise the results as rapidly as may be. The possibility of breeding quail has already been demonstrated. In many parts of the country the stocking of streams has resulted in their teeming with choice fish more plentifully than when they flowed in the aboriginal wilderness. Man cannot only exterminate the wild game, he may with care make it increase and replenish the earth more bountifully than before.

Highly Flavored Cheeses Are Good to Eat.

Cheese in the dietary, and by this we mean the old cold-storage kinds and the newer green cheeses, has been grossly maligned. Assistant Dairyman C. F. DOANE at Washington, co-operating with the experiment stations at Middletown, Conn., has found that the American or Cheddar cheeses, cottage, skim milk, Roquefort, Camembert, and Swiss cheeses are all "very digestible" when made a chief part of the daily rations, and that the difference in digestibility between the new and old cheeses is negligible. The use of cheese by Americans as a relish and flavoring ingredient is handicapped, Mr. DOANE says, by the fact that they are unacquainted with the kinds that the Italians, Swiss, and Germans sprinkle so freely upon their vegetable concoctions. It is conceded, he adds, that "people who like a highly flavored cheese never become tired of it." In this city, where races and dietaries mingle, the well-ripened cheeses are easily procurable.

INHUMANITY OF WOMEN.

Thinks Their "Sex Hardness" May Be a Good Thing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter by Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer in to-day's TIMES seems extremely characteristic of the highest type of anti-suffragist conviction. The theme was stated as "woman's inhumanity to woman," and though Mrs. Meyer has no obvious desire to disfranchise men because of man's inhumanity to man she seems to consider that one excellent argument against the enfranchisement of women is that they will not help the cause of woman when they have that power.

Now, it seems to me that for the sake of argument it may be well to grant Mrs. Meyer's premise, namely, the existence of a sex hardness, even a sex jealousy, which militates against the sentimentality often observed in the dealings of one sex with the other. Every one knows that an attractive woman or even a merely pathetic woman has untold influence upon a jury of men, and, on the other hand, when a man is committed for murder after a picturesque trial both by the courts and the newspapers it is the women in the community, albeit the unbalanced, hysterical type of women, who send him flowers and sympathetic letters. This being the case, then if women have the vote the tendency will not be for them to sentimentalize about woman's place in the industrial world—as many people have said they would do—but merely to develop a keener interest about all the civic and governmental affairs of themselves selfishly and men sentimentally. That is they, from a selfish point of view, will want woman to have equal pay for work equaling men's work in quality, and again in the jury box they will not be so apt to believe a woman prisoner guiltless because she has a nice voice and is becomingly hatted.

On the other hand, because every woman has a soft spot in her heart for wayward boys, she will be more humane in her judgment of some young tough than the average man, and incline toward a new chance for him under the eye of the probation officer rather than the penitentiary. And she may even rival the men eventually. In that a smooth-spoken, well-groomed, handsome young man, on trial for his life, may impress her, as a juror, more favorably than the same individual will impress less prejudiced masculine minds!

But, after all, this very tendency will go to make a better balance of the scales of justice; if men usually are prejudiced in favor of the woman prisoner in the courts and harder in judgment on their own sex, then for their own best interests men need women in authority side by side with other men! And if women, by trickery and wiles and subtle arts of the milliner and the hairdresser, cajole men into partial verdicts, then in the interests of humanity at large it is important to have other women on the bench and the jury to detect the spurious from the sterling.

But if women obtain universal suffrage the outcome will certainly mean, as Mrs. Meyer indicates, a doing away with woman's special privilege—beyond the realm of good manners and man's instinctive protection of women in the peculiar sphere of child bearing. Yet if equal rights take the place of special privilege women will not be the losers. And the thing that we all forget constantly is that men and women are human primarily, they have the same needs of food and shelter, work and play, health to achieve, and sleep to recuperate the body energy.

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.
New York, March 2, 1911.

Estimates That Disagree.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Margaret Doane Gardiner quotes in your columns the alleged result of an investigation made by the English anti-suffragists among the women householders who now have the municipal vote, to find out whether they want the Parliamentary vote. The English suffragists do not put much faith in the results of these canvasses. In six wards in Manchester the antis professed to have found only 193 suffragists, "including half sympathisers." The suffragists made an investigation in two of the same wards, and 402 women signed their names as full sympathisers.

A year or two ago a member of the New York Legislature said that he had had a canvass made in his district and had not found a single suffragist. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt had a canvass made in his district and found a large number, including many well-known women, whose names she published. History repeats itself.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., March 4, 1911.

Men's Vote Small, Too.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Margaret Doane Gardiner says that a great many of the women householders in England do not use the municipal ballot. She should have added that the majority of the men who have the municipal vote in England do not use it either. The interest in local elections is small as compared with that in Parliamentary elections.

An extensive investigation made in different parts of England by the Rev. Alfred Steinthal and others showed that about the same proportion of women as of men use their municipal vote in 1909. It seems to have worked well, since in 1881 the right was extended to the women of Scotland, and in 1898 to the [illegible]

WHY BRITAIN IS GREAT.

She Governs for All the People, Declares Prof. de Sumichrast.

The more kindred nations know of each other the better they will understand and appreciate each other, Prof. Frederick Caesar de Sumichrast of Harvard said on Saturday before the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire in the Berkeley Theatre. In a general sketch of the British Empire, he said it included a quarter of the land surface of the globe and more than a quarter of the population. Under its flag in India, he said, are 200 races, so if it be considered from the point of religion it is the greatest Mohammedan and the greatest Buddhist power in the world. It takes in the Cannibal Islands, where, until the British came, a girl would ask for human heads as tokens of love as much as a matter of course as her civilized sister looks for flowers or candies.

Great Britain, the Professor declared, is the great democratic power of the earth. She governs for the benefit of her people. She has been accused of land-grabbing; yet she has given back more land to other peoples than any other power. She restored Cape Breton to the French in the eighteenth century and still allows her French Canadian subjects to exercise their own religion and make their own laws. Gladstone gave back the Transvaal to the Boers, and in India native Princes keep their ancestral domains and native Judges sit side by side with British colleagues.

The British Empire began to grow first by reason of trade, but other causes that have fostered it, he said, are religious differences and surplus population. Now it consists of five great self-governing communities besides India and the crown colonies, and wherever the British flag flies is maintained the Pax Britannica. He quoted the testimony of American missionaries to the value of British rule in India and declared that disinterested observers, such as they, realized that as yet the natives of India are not fit to govern themselves and that were the British troops withdrawn the streets of the great cities would run with blood.

Prof. de Sumichrast will give six other lectures, in which he will discuss different sections of the British Empire in detail and set forth the problems which confront them. The British Consul General was the guest of honor at the first lecture.

LETTER CARRIERS' DAY OFF.

Experiment Tried at the Branch Stations Uptown.

Several hundred letter carriers spent Sunday at home yesterday for the first time in many years. Whether they will be allowed to do so in the future remains to be seen, for yesterday's day off was only an experiment by Postmaster Morgan. It is the result of the new six-day-a-week law for letter carriers recently enacted by Congress.

Only the carriers at the branch stations above Fifty-ninth Street were off yesterday, and they will have to report an hour earlier this morning. They say they are quite willing to do this for the sake of the Sunday with their families.

Prior to yesterday the carriers have been reporting at the branch stations every Sunday morning to sort out the mail for early delivery on Monday morning. The only actual deliveries, however, on Sunday were the special delivery letters. Persons calling for their mail at the branch stations could obtain it by announcing their names and addresses. Owing to the large number of carriers on hand these station deliveries were usually very prompt.

Yesterday it was different at the branch stations above Fifty-ninth Street. With no carriers on hand, the work fell upon three or four clerks, and all morning the branch stations were crowded with men and women, impatiently waiting for their mail. Many grew tired and left after saying uncomplimentary things about the new rule. The Post Office clerks at the branch stations who worked yesterday will get a day off during the week.

CLEVELAND FUND $93,380.

Governors of Practically All the States Have Indorsed the Memorial.

Cleveland Memorial subscriptions passed the $98,000 mark last week. Here are the subscriptions received up to Saturday night:

Prev. acknowl.	$92,638	B. W. Spencer	25
Charles Scribner	100	W. Forster	10
Mr. and Mrs. "Morristown"	100	C. M. Van Cleve	10
By Capt. A. M. Bradshaw	62	Edwin Manners	10
Allan Marquand	50	J. P. Gegenheimer	5
Walter Lutgen	50	S. Stevens	5
Henry O. Bates	50	C. E. Potts	5
W. B. Blackwell	50	W. A. Brewer, Jr.	5
J. H. McGraw	50	Mrs. A. P. Putnam	5
Henry Hents	50	Mrs. M. Gruber	2
G. B. Raymond	25	A Woman, Newark	2
E. A. Day	25	"A. C. E.," N. Y.	4
William T. Day	25		1
E. and J. Kohnstamm	25	Total	$98,880

Here are some of the letters which the association received on Saturday:

Please accept the inclosed check for the Cleveland Memorial, a small token of my esteem for a great man.
ALLAN MARQUAND, Princeton, N. J.

This movement should appeal to every citizen, irrespective of party affiliation, for President Cleveland was the friend and champion of all.
WILLIAM FORSTER, New York City.

President Cleveland's simple, direct, boulder-like character was particularly needed in politics, and resisted nobly the storm of partisanship and chicanery. His fitting memorial would appear to be a massive tower that stands four square to the winds.
EDWIN MANNERS, Jersey City, N. J.

May a great admirer of Mr. Cleveland add her mite to the Cleveland Memorial Fund.
A WOMAN, Newark, N. J.

THE TIMES on Saturday received these contributions: J. A. Strasser, $10; Mrs. M. Goldfrank, $10, and Lionel Goldfrank, $5. The money was forwarded to John F. Dryden, Newark, N. J., to whom all subscriptions should be sent. Mr. Dryden has received letters from the Governors of practically all the States indorsing the work of the Memorial Association.

The High Price of Coffee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would refer you to an article in THE TIMES of Friday, Feb. 24—"Monopoly Controls Coffee, Norris Says." This article, (like most newspaper reports referring to coffee,) is misleading. It gives the public the idea that good, drinkable coffee can be bought at 10½ cents per pound, and does not state that 10½ cents is the Exchange option price for No. 7 Rio coffee green, which is not obtainable in the open market at the price quoted. The price Feb. 28 for Rio No. 7 green was 12¼ cents, equivalent to 15¼ cents per pound roasted. This coffee is of a very low grade.

THE TIMES might take more pains in putting figures before the public, and even go further into the apparent cause for the present condition of the market. It is generally conceded that the real cause is mainly as THE TIMES states, but is helped on and maintained by one large roaster who put up millions in cash to clean up the spot coffee and who is reported to have bought 60,000 bags of coffee on Tuesday of last week.

If the Government could make the holders of coffee show just how much they have in store, I think the real cause of the forced high prices would be shown.
ROASTER.
Trenton, N. J., March 1, 1911.

Central Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much interested in the report of the Committee of Restoration for Central Park, and sincerely hope its report will be adopted and that the appropriation of $2,717,500 to be expended in five years will be made. Any one with half an eye can see the deplorable condition of Central Park, and if it is to be maintained as a park decisive measures should be adopted at once, because if this decay into which this once beautiful park has progressed for the past ten years is to continue in another five years it will be simply a barren morass. I also agree with your editorial article opposing straightening of paths or juggling with the original plans of the park.
TAXPAYER.
New York, March 2, 1911.

URGES SUPERVISION OF ALL CHARITIES

State Board Would Make Sure That Trust Funds for Dependents Are Properly Used.

ATTACKS CITY'S HOSPITALS

Says System Here Is Illogical and Archaic—Farm Colony for Tramps Again Recommended in Report.

Some form of State supervision over charitable institutions which do not receive public money, is urged in the forty-fourth annual report of the State Board of Charities made public to-day. The board takes the view that it is the paramount duty of the State to safeguard the interests of the inmates of all institutions.

"The people of the State," says the report, should know annually to what extent dependency exists within its borders and the methods of relief employed. This information can be had in complete form only when all of the institutions are required to make reports.

"The work of private relief is carried on mainly by corporations organized under the laws of the State to perform duties essentially public in their nature. The people are entitled to know how these charitable creations which the State has brought into being fulfill the functions for which they were incorporated. Moreover, trust funds given for the aid of the poor should be examined by State authority from time to time, to insure the protection and proper use of such funds. Some of these private charitable trust funds now amount to millions of dollars, the income from which is being expended without any outside supervision whatever."

The report declares that an investigation made by the President and Vice President of the board in June, 1910, into the physical condition of a number of the smaller private hospitals in the City of New York which receive public patients and consequently payments from the city treasury, revealed the fact that besides having other defects, the hospitals were providing a much smaller cubic air space for patients than the most reliable authorities on the subject have considered necessary, and resulted in the adoption of more specific rules for the care of public patients by private hospital corporations generally, the principal requirement being an allowance of 1,200 cubic feet of air space for each bed or occupant, with a minimum of 800 cubic feet where the ventilation is especially good, except that in the case of children this may be still further reduced to 600 cubic feet under like conditions.

Considerable space in the report is devoted to the public charitable institutions of New York City, where, it is stated, the Department of Public Charities has two paramount needs, one being the extension of its facilities to relieve constant overcrowding, and the other the payment of better wages to hospital helpers in order to secure a better grade of employes. Mayor Gaynor is given credit for the additional appropriation in the budget of 1911, part of which is being used for the purpose of paying better wages to the minor employes.

The particular needs of the Bellevue and Allied Hospital group are said to be the extension of the dispensary facilities of Gouverneur Hospital, now greatly overtaxed, and the addition of a new wing and a nurses' home to the new Harlem Hospital.

The board points out that New York's system of administering its public hospitals, through three separate departments of the city government, is illogical and archaic.

The report shows that there has been an increase of 9,000 since 1908 in the number of dependent persons of all kinds cared for by the State, the total number being 78,384. They are classified as follows: Aged and friendless persons in special homes, 3,240; almshouse institution inmates, 14,565; blind in almshouses, 407; blind in other institutions, 680; deaf in almshouses, 175; deaf in other institutions, 1,821; dependent children, 32,749; disabled soldiers and sailors, 2,006; epileptics in almshouses, 266; epileptics in Craig Colony, 1,351; hospital patients, 11,403; idiotic and feeble-minded in almshouses, 1,788; idiotic and feeble-minded in State institutions, 2,457; juvenile delinquents, 3,412; reformatory inmates, (women and girls,) 2,384.

Outdoor relief is reported to have been given to 43,324 persons in the forty-nine cities of the State during the past year at a cost of $378,513.16. The per capita rate of expenditure by inhabitants of each city is shown, and ranges all the way from one cent in Elmira to fifty-eight cents in Middletown, where the Overseer of the Poor reports nineteen out of every hundred of the population as receiving relief.

The board again urges its recommendation made to the Legislature in 1910 for the establishment of a farm colony for tramps and vagrants.

TEACHERS TO VISIT GERMANY.

Several Hundred Will Attend a Convention in Berlin in 1912.

Several hundred school teachers and college and university professors are preparing to tour Germany to exchange ideas with educators in the Fatherland, according to an announcement made here to-day. The trip will be made under the auspices of the National German-American Teachers' Association, and is part of its plan to hold its 1912 convention in Berlin. Three hundred reservations on the trip have been made, and it is said that as many more are expected.

The plan to hold the 1912 convention in Germany, it is said, will be officially sanctioned at the convention to be held in Buffalo next July. The plan is being formulated by a committee comprising Dr. H. Fick, President of the association; Joseph Winter, C. O. Scheenrich, Martin Schmidthofer, Emil Kramer, and Karl Engelmann. The details have been left to a sub-committee of three, all of this city.

The trip has the indorsement of both Governments, and is expected to result in making permanent the system of exchange professors. The tentative programme calls for visits to Bremen, Hamburg, Cologne, Bingen, Wiesbaden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Munich, Nuernberg, Weimar, Eisenach, Jena, Leipsic, Dresden, and Berlin. Prominent German professors will lecture before the pilgrims in each city.

OVERCROWDED SCHOOL.

900 In a Queens Schoolroom Intended for 443—Gresser Takes Action.

Nine hundred pupils crowded several times a week into the assembly room, which is only intended to accommodate 443, in the Jamaica High School caused President Lawrence Gresser of Queens to take action this morning, notifying the Fire Department and the Board of Education. Mr. Gresser's attention was called to the crowded condition of this assembly room by the Jamaica Citizens' Association, which set forth the danger their children and the children of others were exposed to in the event of the building taking fire while the room was crowded twice beyond its capacity. While the association's communication stated that there was no immediate danger, it was not deemed wise to allow this condition to continue until something did happen.

TETRAZZINI TELLS OF EXPERIENCES ON TOUR

What It Seemed Like to Sing Al Fresco for Thousands in San Francisco.

A MOVING PICTURE TRAP

And the Man Who Begged for "The Last Rose of Summer" in a Restaurant—Back in Fine Spirits.

Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini, who has not been heard in New York since her recent legal dispute with Oscar Hammerstein, came into town on Saturday night, following a long concert tour, and went to the Hotel Manhattan, where yesterday she received her friends. The soprano was in the ebullient spirits characteristic of her. Her personal appearance has undergone a decided change, since she now wears her hair parted on the side, in the simplest possible manner. The effect is quite astonishing to any one who has observed La Tetrazzini in some of her more elaborate coiffures.

"Glad to be back in New York? Oh, ha, ha!" exclaimed the singer as she shook hands with a TIMES reporter. "Of course I am. Nothing can keep me out of New York—nothing! Lawsuits nor opera companies—name what you will—there isn't a force strong enough to keep me out of New York!

"Sometimes, doubtless, I shall be heard here in concert and sometimes in opera, but I shall always come back. The opera company this year didn't seem to want me. They never made me a sensible business proposition, and now look at the trouble they are having. Where is Caruso? Voila! They should have retained the services of Tetrazzini, the little Masbetta, and nothing would have happened."

Here the soprano burst into uncontrollable laughter, from which she was rescued with difficulty.

"As it is, I sing in concert; perhaps the opera is for another year. And I am nervous. I am always nervous when I sing, but particularly nervous in New York—for, after all, I sing very difficult things, and I want to please the people; I must be nervous.

Singing That Christmas Song.

"Never, never in all my life, have I had an experience like that of Christmas Eve, when I sang for the people in the streets of San Francisco in front of Lotta's Fountain. I was almost afraid to do this, although everybody assured me that everything would go all right. But I realized that with so many thousand people it would be very difficult to maintain silence.

"Imagine my feeling when I stepped out on the platform and saw the great sea of faces. The night was calm, not a breath and the stars shone. As I was introduced me there was one great cheer, and then not a sound. There was absolute silence. Never, even in the opera house or concert room, have I felt that so many people were listening intently. You could have heard the song of a bird for several blocks, and my voice carried easily. I sang 'The Last Rose of Summer,' and then the waltz from 'Romeo et Juliette.'

"Altogether I gave five concerts in San Francisco, and with great success. Mr. Leahy, my manager, is building a wonderful new opera house there, and I am to open it next January. Mr. Leahy, you know, was the manager of the famous Tivoli Opera Company.

"We went up the coast, and everywhere we had wonderful houses and extraordinary experiences. I have one weakness which amounts almost to a passion. I cannot resist the call of the moving picture shows. I cannot keep away from them.

Used for a Show Advertisement.

"My manager happened to mention this fact to some one in the hotel where we were stopping, and presently the manager of one of the moving picture shows in Spokane sent an invitation to me to come and see some special new films that he was exhibiting that afternoon. Of course I was delighted to accept. I never need urging when it comes to going to moving picture shows.

"We drove up to the place in an automobile. Imagine my astonishment when I saw in flaming red letters across a white strip of bunting which extended all across the face of the building, 'Tetrazzini may be here to-day between 3 and 4.' The crowd outside clamoring for admittance was enormous—the entrance price was 5 cents. Well, we could do nothing but laugh and go in. Once inside, the manager asked me if, as a return for his courtesy, I would sing a song! That request I was obliged to refuse!

"On New Year's Eve we were in Portland having supper in one of the big restaurants, when a man at a neighboring table came up and begged me with tears in his eyes to sing 'The Last Rose of Summer.' He said it would mean a great deal to him personally and offered to collect $20 from every man in the room if I would agree to do it! I had to tell him that I was very tired.

Opera in English!— Pouf!

"In the East there seems to be a great deal of talk about opera in English, and I cannot say that I am in favor of such a movement until the American composers come along with their operas. Translation, at the best, is a very difficult thing to effect successfully, and why should one try to translate from Italian, which is obviously the most singable language in the world, especially if the translated version is in every way inadequate? When composers have good English librettos to compose music to, I suppose it is a different thing.

"Yes, I sing several songs in English, 'Home, Sweet Home' and 'The Last Rose of Summer' among others. In Toronto I sang 'God Save the King,' and I shall sing at that same King's gala performance next Summer in Covent Garden. I am engaged for the whole Covent Garden season.

"During that season, however, I shall go to Paris, as I am to appear at the Opera there four times during June, singing in Italian with an Italian company, probably including Sammarco and McCormack. There will be two performances of 'Lucia' and two of 'Rigoletto.' Of course, I have sung in Paris before, but never before at the Opéra. Once they wanted to engage me for some performances, but I would not go there to sing French, and it is only on condition that these performances be given in Italian that I go there now.

"There may be some difficulty about this, as only the French language is permitted to be heard in this State theatre, but I fancy that it can be arranged.

She'll Beat Hammerstein.

"When Paris and Covent Garden are out of the way I shall go to my villa at Lac Lugano, in Switzerland, and rest for two months before my next season's tour, which I trust will be as successful as this one."

"How about your dispute with Mr. Hammerstein?"

"Oh, I shall win. I have just won a suit which another manager had brought against me, and I shall win this one, too!"

Collier, Jr., in "Pomander Walk."

William Collier, Jr., has been engaged to play one of the principal roles in the children's performance of "Pomander Walk," to be given at Wallack's Theatre in Easter week in aid of Mrs. James Speyer's charity, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. Young Collier has selected the role of Brooke-Hoskyn. He is now appearing with the other Colliers in "I'll Be Hanged If I Do."

Winter Garden Opening Tuesday Week.

The opening of the new Winter Garden, at Fiftieth Street and Broadway, has been set for Tuesday evening, March 14. The management hoped that the new playhouse could be opened in the latter part of this week, but rehearsals have been delayed by the addition of new features. The seat sale will begin this morning, however, when the box office will be opened for the first time.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Last of French Concerts Devoted to Franck, Debussy, andd Other Moderns.

The last of the New York Symphony Society's concerts devoted to modern French music was given yesterday afternoon in The New Theatre. The programme was made up of César Franck's symphony in D minor, Debussy's "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," Lalo's "Harlequin," and Chabrier's "Joyeuse Marche," for orchestra, and two solo pieces, d'Indy's "Lied" for violoncello, with orchestral accompaniment, played by Paul Kéfer, and a "Cantabile and Presto" for flute, with piano accompaniment, played by Georges Barrère and Mr. Damrosch.

Franck's symphony, one of the foundation stones of the modern French orchestral school, is not unfamiliar to New York concertgoers. It is a work of much beauty, that to-day seems almost old-fashioned in its clearness and euphony, in comparison with the productions of his pupils and successors in France. It shows, as so many of his works show, his predilection for themes of short breath and apparent insignificance, and his great skill in making much of them through ingenious development and the vital and poetic influence of his rich harmonic treatment. His scoring for orchestra is masterly in its clearness and vividness of instrumental color, and the first movement is wrought into a substantial piece, full of a grave and sonorous beauty, consistently and lucidly expressing a mood. There is a haunting charm in the slow movement, which, as Mr. Damrosch said in his preliminary remarks illustrating the principal themes upon the piano, vacillates between the character of a slow movement and a scherzo. In the last there is at times a feeling that he has not quite succeeded in lifting his thematic material very high above the plane of insignificance, with all his resources of development and of instrumental color.

There is here, too, some of Franck's characteristic treatment by means of "community of theme," for he has reassembled in this movement a number of the thematic elements that he has used in his preceding movements. The skill and finesse with which this is done lend a peculiar interest to the music. The work is one of high distinction and originality, and, like all the others of Franck's that are known here, it is quite unmistakably his, charged with his individual characteristics that seem so wholly his own and so free from the influence of any other.

It was good to hear again Debussy's "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," which remains his most wholly successful composition for orchestra, an exact expression of what he was trying to express in it, and wrought with such consummate skill. Many of his later, and especially his latest, compositions of a similar genre seem to show an anxious and uncertain effort, a reliance on previously established formularies and devices; but in this he works with an unerring certainty of touch. There is nothing tentative in the prismatic and filmy delicacy of the orchestral color, and the music, with all its vagueness of outline, suggests no vagueness of conception.

D'Indy's "Lied," for 'cello, is agreeable and rather slight music, composed apparently at a moment when melody and harmony came to him in a simpler guise than they sometimes do. Mr. Kéfer played it with sincere feeling, with excellent tone. The flute solo by Enesco has more charm, and makes no attempt at depth. It has some of those interesting and original traits that there has been an opportunity earlier in the season to observe in his music, and it is written delightfully true to the idiom of the instrument. In such a way, with much delicacy and fluency, Mr. Barrère played it.

LEO ORNSTEIN'S RECITAL.

New Prodigy Makes His Appearance at the New Amsterdam.

The New Amsterdam Theatre is a strange place for a recital of pianoforte music, but one was held there last evening, when Leo Ornstein, the latest wunderkind to claim metropolitan attention, appeared before a very large audience to contribute his interpretation of a programme which would have tested any fully grown-up talent.

It began with Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, included Beethoven's "Sonata Appasionata," six Chopin numbers, and finally Rubinstein's D-minor concerto, in which young Ornstein was assisted by the Volpe Symphony Orchestra. To say that this boy has great talent would be to mention the obvious, but to say that as yet he is ripe for such matters as he undertook last night would be stretching the truth. It should be stated, however, that his command of tone color is already great and that his technique is usually adequate for the demands which the music made, although in some passages in the final movement of the Beethoven sonata his strength seemed to desert him.

NEW OPERAS HERE.

"Secret of Suzanne" on Tuesday Week —The Cast for "Quo Vadis?"

Andreas Dippel announced yesterday that Wolf-Ferrari's one-act opera, "The Secret of Suzanne," will be given for the first time in America on Tuesday evening, March 14, during one of the visits of the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company to the Metropolitan Opera House. The cast will include Miss Carolina White, Mr. Sammarco, and Mr. Daddi. The work will be sung in Italian, and heard in Philadelphia only after it has been presented in New York. It will be given here in conjunction with "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame."

Mr. Dippel also announced the cast for "Quo Vadis?" Jean Nougues's historical opera, which will be sung in Philadelphia for the first time in America some time during the last week in March. Maurice Renaud will appear as Petrone, Charles Dalmorès as Vinicius, Alice Zeppilli as Lygie, Lillian Grenville as Eunice, a part she "created" when "Quo Vadis?" was produced for the first time anywhere in Nice on Feb. 10, 1909; Eleanor de Cisneros as Poppée, Vittorio Arimondi as Neron, Hector Dufranne as Chilon, and Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Mabel Riegelmann, Suzanne Dumesnil, Marie Cavan, and Minnie Egener, and Messrs. Huberdeau, Crabbé, Nicolay, Venturini, Sampieri, and Fossetta.

THE OPERA CONCERT.

Crowded Audience Hears Mischa Elman Play at Metropolitan.

As Mischa Elman played again at the Metropolitan Opera House, last evening, the theatre was crowded as it always seems to be when this Russian violinist appears. He was heard last evening in three movements from Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole;" the Schubert-Wilhelmj "Ave Maria," and Paganini's "Palpiti."

Mrs. Homer was to have been a feature of the concert, but illness prevented her from appearing and Earle Lewis made a speech to this effect. Mme. Jane Osborn-Hannah, already on the programme for "Dich Theure Halle," sang another number to offset Mrs. Homer's absence. The other soloists were Dimitri Smirnoff, Walter Soomer and Giulio Rossi. Mr. Pasternack conducted the orchestra.

Double Opera Matinee with Dancing.

A special matinée of "Hänsel und Gretel" and "Coppelia," with the Russian dancers, Pavlowa and Mordkin, will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday afternoon, March 16, it was announced last night. The Russian dancers will return from their tour of America in time to participate in other performances next week. The cast of Humperdinck's opera will include Miss Alten, Mrs. Mattfeld, Mrs. Homer, Miss Wickham, and Mr. Gorits.

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CHEMISTS LAY PLANS FOR WORLD CONGRESS

Taft to Open the Sessions in Washington, and Other Meetings Will Be Held Here.

VARIED TOPICS ARE LISTED

Leading Chemists of All Nations Invited to Contribute Papers—Commercial Bodies Interested.

The Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry will hold its opening meeting in Washington, D. C., on Sept. 4, 1912. The other meetings, business and scientific, will be held in this city from Sept. 6 to Sept. 13. The Congress will discuss chemistry in all its applications to scientific endeavor and commercial enterprise.

President Taft has consented to act as patron of the Congress and will preside at the opening meeting in Washington. The International Commission of Congresses of Applied Chemistry is composed of the following: President, Dr. William H. Nichols of New York; Prof. Leon Lindet, Paris; Prof. E. Paterno, Rome; Sir William Ramsay, London; Friedrich Streihmes, Vienna, and Prof. O. N. Witt, Berlin. The officers of the Congress are: Honorary President, Dr. Edward W. Morley, West Hartford, Conn.; Dr. William H. Nichols, 25 Broad Street, New York; Treasurer, William J. Matheson, 182 Front Street, New York, and Secretary, Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, 25 Broad Street, New York.

An idea of the proposed scope of the Congress may be gained from the tentative schedules of sections and subsections. These include analytical chemistry, inorganic chemistry, metallurgy and mining, explosives, silicate industries, organic chemistry, coal tar colors and dyestuffs, industry and chemistry of sugar, india rubber and other plastics, fuels and asphalt, fats, fatty oils and soaps; paints, drying oils, and varnishes; starch, cellulose, and paper; fermentation, agricultural chemistry, hygiene, pharmaceutical chemistry, bromatology, physiological chemistry and pharmacology, photo-chemistry, electro-chemistry, physical chemistry, law and legislation affecting chemical industry, and political economy and conservation of natural resources. It is possible that a section will be organized to consider the leather industries.

"Committees of sections and subsections," says the preliminary announcement, "and particularly their respective Executive Committees, are charged with the responsibility of procuring papers for all their sessions, not only from chemists and other residents of the United States but also from those resident in all the other countries of the world.

"To the end that the most effective cooperation may be secured, it is earnestly urged that in all countries outside the United States there be very soon formed committees of sections and sub-sections corresponding to those established in the United States, or so many of them as will provide fully for the interests of chemists and allied professional and business men in such countries as may not be interested in all the sections and sub-sections of the Eighth Congress, and that, upon organization and announcement of such committees, all chemists and all chemical and allied societies resident in such country and interested in the Eighth Congress communicate with those of their committees in whose activities and purposes they are interested, giving the titles and scope of papers or other communications they may contemplate contributing to the Eighth Congress.

"The President of the United States has also shown his great solicitude for the success of the Eighth Congress by causing invitations to be sent to all the Governments of the world to take part in the deliberations and the work of the congress."

The object of the congress, as defined by the constitution, is "the advancement of all applications of chemical science to practical life."

Any person having an interest in the object of this congress is eligible to membership.

Applications for membership shall contain the applicant's declaration of desire to become a member; the applicant's name, title, Post Office address, and business or occupation shall be accurately set forth, and each application shall be accompanied by the membership fee, which is $5.

According to those interested in the congress, chemists were the first to recognize the necessity for international congresses. Their initial one was held at Carlsruhe in 1860, while the last was held in London in 1909.

NEW THEATRE RUMORS.

Most of Them Incorrect, Says Director Ames—Official Statement Soon.

Director Winthrop Ames of The New Theatre issued this statement yesterday:

As many misleading and incorrect rumors concerning the future plans for The New Theatre organization and building have been published recently, and as all such rumors have been in advance of and at variance with the facts, the founders of The New Theatre authorize me to state that until an official announcement is made by them, all other statements should be disregarded. The official announcement will probably be made within three weeks.

Concert for the Diet Kitchen.

Mme. Alma Gluck, Miss Mary Cracroft, and the St. Cecilia Club, Victor Harris, conductor, will be the entertainers at the concert for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen Association, to be held in the large ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday afternoon, March 18, at 3 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the Waldorf and from Mrs. Henry Villard, the President. Demands upon the association this Summer are expected to be larger than ever before.

Sunday Concert for Benevolence.

A matinée for the benefit of the benevolent order of Rostradamus at Arion Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday drew nearly $2,500 into the coffers of that organization. Many of the Metropolitan Opera House artists volunteered their services, including Mesdames Gadski, Wickham, Milestone, Mattfeld, Fornia, Sparkes, and Van Dyck, and Messrs. Jadlowker, Slezak, Jörn, Reiss, Goritz, Didur, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, and Ruysdael.

The Aborn Sunday Concert.

A large audience greeted the Aborn singers at their Sunday concert in the Majestic Theatre last night. The programme comprised excerpts from grand operas of the French and Italian schools sung in English. The orchestra was under the direction of Carlos Nicosia. The garden scene from "Faust" was given by Edith Helena, Eugene Battain, Francis A. Archambault, Ellen James, and Zoe Fulton. Other soloists were Miss G. Britt, harpist, and Ottley Cranston. Next Sunday evening "Il Trovatore" is to be sung with a selected cast, full chorus, and an augumented orchestra.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The two hundred and fiftieth performance of "Baby Mine" in New York will take place at Nazimova's Theatre this evening. Souvenirs will be distributed.

The graduation exercises of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will be held at the Empire Theatre on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Henry Miller.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Modest Altschuler, gave a concert at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon especially for the Wage Earners' Theatre League, to whose members tickets were sold at reduced rates.

At the conclusion of Verdi's Victoria's performance at the American Music Hall last night, her last appearance in America for three years, a silver loving cup was presented to her by William Morris, Inc. Besides the cup several large bouquets were passed over the footlights.

STRAUS BURLESQUES WAGNER

"The Merry Nibelung," Produced in Berlin, Pleased German Hearers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 5.—"The Merry Nibelung," called by its composer, Oscar Straus, of "Waltz Dream" and "Chocolate Soldier" fame, a "burlesque operetta," was produced for the first time at the Theatre des Westens last night. It proved to be a rollicking parody of Wagner's Nibelungen Ring, with broad take-offs of Siegfried, Brunnhilde, Hagen, Gunther, and other characters of the masterpiece.

The book, by an Austrian whose name appeared as "Rideamus," was bright and amusing in spots, but the critics failed to find that Straus had succeeded in reaching the heights attained by Offenbach in his attempt to create burlesque musical effects. Nevertheless, the audience liked the fun, and the piece scored an enthusiastic external success.

PLANS FOR FOLIES BERGERE.

Rehearsals of the Double Show Begin To-day—Otis Harlan in the Cast.

First rehearsals of the revues to be presented at the Folies Bergere will begin at the Hudson Theatre this morning. Otis Harlan has been engaged as a featured member of the company, and Kathleen Clifford also will have important roles.

Among the other principals engaged are Ethel Levy, Martha Lonclud of the Theatre Rennaissance, Paris; Laddie Cliff, Ada Lewis, Arthur Lipson, Lillian Graham and Jeanette Denarber. Britta, a dancer from the Alhambra, London, and Berghini, prima ballerina of La Scala, Milan, are on their way to New York, bringing twenty ballet and solo dancers.

Two separate performances will be given at the Folies Bergere each night, the first show running from 8:15 to 11 o'clock, and the second or Cabaret show, from 11:15 until 1 o'clock. Matinees will be given on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. A la carte restaurant will be run in connection with the orchestra and balcony.

MUSIC LECTURE COURSE.

Board of Education Decides to Extend It—The Week's Programme.

Music lecture recitals have proved so popular that the Board of Education has arranged for their extension. According to the plans now announced Daniel Gregory Mason will give a supplementary course on "Great Modern Composers." The first lecture in this series will be devoted to Grieg. Another new course of lectures by Clarence De Vaux Royer is announced. The list of lectures for this week follows:

MONDAY—"Welsh Music," Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, illustrated by songs at Public School 27, St. Ann's Avenue and 145th Street.

TUESDAY—"Edvard Grieg," Daniel Gregory Mason of Columbia, illustrated by musical selections, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West.

"Composers and Music of Italy," Clarence De Vaux Royer, illustrated by violin and piano selections, at St. Cornelius Church, 338 West Fortieth Street.

WEDNESDAY—"Edvard Grieg and the Scandinavian Songs," Miss Gurli L. Lemborg, illustrated by songs, by Miss Lemborg, instrumental selections, by Miss Charlotte Herman, at Public Library, 66 Leroy Street.

"Mozart, the Supreme Type of Beauty," Dr. John S. Van Cleve, illustrated by instrumental music, at Public School 87, 145th Street, east of Willis Avenue.

THURSDAY—"Haydn and Mozart," Daniel Gregory Mason, illustrated by musical selections, at Public School 119, 123d Street and Eighth Avenue.

MUSICIANS TO MEET.

Federation of Clubs to Convene in Philadelphia—Will Hear Prize Works.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Arrangements have been completed for the biennial convention of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, which will be held in this city the week beginning March 27. It will be the first convention held by the federation in the East in the past ten years.

Concerts will be held at which prize compositions in the recent competition under the auspices of the federation will be rendered, including the orchestral work for which George W. Chadwick of Boston was awarded first prize, the prize song composed by Horatio W. Parker of New Haven, and Henry Albert Lang's composition.

F. Townsend Martin Dines the Mayor.

Frederick Townsend Martin gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Plaza in honor of the Mayor and Mrs. Gaynor. The other guests included Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, T. Sanford Beatty, Miss Daisy Cannon, Thomas Kearney, Mrs. Joseph B. Stickney, Miller Graham, Miss Juliana Cutting, Count Emilio G. del Cera, Miss Constance Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tams.

ASK AID FOR TWO MOTHERS.

Association Hopes to Enable Them to Keep Their Families Together.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association is seeking contributions to assist two cases which have just come to its attention. Mrs. Helen Salzman of 535 East Seventy-eighth Street was found to be ill and scarcely able to work as a dressmaker, sewing being her only means of support for herself and three children. If the association can raise funds it will send her to a hospital until she is well.

Rose Marcus was found with five children in a destitute condition at 131 West 135th Street. After the death of her husband four years ago from consumption three of the children were committed to an institution. As soon as the mother, through the profits of a small dry goods store, was able to care for her children she had them sent back to her.

Because she did this a brother who had backed her in business withdrew his support, stating that he would have nothing to do with her until she should give them up. The association hopes that there will be enough people siding with the mother to enable her to keep her family together.

JEWISH SOCIETIES ORGANIZE.

National Immigration Council Formed to Aid Work for Immigrants.

The National Jewish Immigration Council, which will strive to bring into closer relations the Jewish immigration societies in this and other American seaport cities, was organized yesterday afternoon in the United Hebrew Charities Building at 356 Second Avenue. The council will open headquarters here and will supervise the work of its constituent societies. The belief was expressed that much more effective work could be accomplished.

These officers were elected: Chairman—Abram I. Elkus; Vice Chairman—Max Mitchell, Boston; Secretary and Treasurer—Prof. H. L. Sabsevich; Executive Committee—Judge Leon Sanders, Chairman; David M. Bressler, Secretary; M. J. Kohler, Edward Levy, Philadelphia, and Louis Levine, Baltimore; Members at Large—Jacob H. Schiff, Judge Nathan Bijur, Rubin Arkush, Simon Wolf, Washington; Max Hertsberg, Philadelphia, and Lee M. Friedman, Boston.

MILLIONS RAILROADS WASTE.

Harrington Emerson Declares It Is More Than $800,000,000 a Year.

To estimate the daily loss of the railroads of the United States through inefficiency at $1,000,000 is putting it at a low figure, according to Harrington Emerson, the "efficiency expert," who spent last evening as the guest of the New England Society of Orange and gave the members a talk on his pet hobby. He was asked by one of the members whether he thought it a fact that the railroads could save $800,000,000 a year if they should reorganize their forces on a scientific efficiency basis.

"That is too low a figure," replied Mr. Emerson. "I am satisfied now that the railroads could save even more than that. They now spend, for instance, $14,000,000 a year for printing, against only $15,000,000 for steel rails. There is a tremendous waste in the printing of timetables, &c., which could be done away with. Take the matter of supplies alone. The railroads spend $500,000,000 a year on that item with an "efficiency" of 60 per cent, so the loss right there is $200,000,000."

The efficiency man said he is now engaged in trying to impress upon labor leaders the scientific fact that the problem of shorter hours and higher pay would readily be solved if the unions would give attention to increasing the output per individual. Contrary to the prevailing idea, he said, the workingman could increase his efficiency without increasing his effort. With a greater product the employer would thus be able and willing to pay higher wages.

GEN. I. T. PARKER DEAD.

Was an ex-Lieutenant Governor of Delaware and a Veteran Conductor.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 5.—Gen. Isaac Thomas Parker, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Delaware and the oldest passenger conductor in service on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died suddenly to-day at his home in Philadelphia. He was found dead from heart disease in the cellar of his residence.

Gen. Parker was 63 years old, and is survived by a widow and family. After serving his term as Lieutenant Governor of Delaware, in 1906 he removed from this city to Philadelphia. He was an active Methodist and well known all over Delaware.

No Hope for John B. McDonald.

The condition of John B. McDonald, the Subway builder, who is critically ill in his apartments in the Dakota, 1 West Seventy-second Street, was unchanged last night, according to his physician, Dr. LeRoy Satterlee. Mr. McDonald's condition, said Dr. Satterlee, is gradually growing graver, and his illness, which is complicated kidney disease of long standing, will eventually prove mortal, although his death is not immediately expected.

"A Most Important Public Sale."

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This (Monday) & Tuesday Afternoons
AT 2:30 O'CLOCK
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MESSIEURS TABBAGH FRÈRES
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Including works by TROYON, VAN MARCKE, SCHREYER, DIAZ, BOUGUEREAU, RANGER, MURPHY, AUBERT, CLAYS, BERAUD, BIERSTADT, J. G. BROWN, and other prominent Artists.
NOW ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
The Sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square So.

GUSTAV MAHLER STILL ILL.

Theodore Spiering Conducts Special Philharmonic Concert.

The continued illness of Gustav Mahler again made it necessary for Theodore Spiering to conduct the concert of the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Mahler is said to have a very bad case of grip, and he is confined to his apartments in the Hotel Savoy. It is extremely doubtful if he will be able to conduct the concerts of the Philharmonic Society this week.

Yesterday a special concert was given by the Philharmonic Society, outside of the regular series, at which the programme was made up of numbers which had been "requested." As a consequence nothing very new or startling appeared on the list, which began with Mendelssohn's overture, "Fingal's Cave," included Dvorak's "New World Symphony," Grieg's first "Peer Gynt" suite, excerpts from "Die Walküre," and "Tristan und Isolde," and the overture to "Der Fliegende Hollander."

The Rev. Arthur O'Connor.

The Rev. Arthur O'Connor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning from pneumonia in the rectory adjoining the church. He was taken ill while hearing confession on Saturday night. Father O'Connor was assistant to the Rev. James J. Woods, rector of the church, for fourteen years. He was born in Rochester forty years ago and educated in the Niagara University and Seminary. He was ordained fifteen years ago, and began his ministry in the St. James Pro-Cathedral in Jay Street, Brooklyn. After a year he was transferred to the Church of Our Lady of Victory.

Papal Duchess Dead.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Mrs. Mary Isabella Jenkins, 67 years old, wife of Michael Jenkins, a prominent philanthropist of this city, died at her home to-day. The title of Duchess of Llewellyn was conferred on Mrs. Jenkins by Pope Pius X. in recognition of her benefactions to the Catholic Church.

Obituary Notes.

ELIZABETH V. FRANCIS, wife of the Rev. Dr. Lewis Francis, for thirty-one years pastor of the Kent Street Reformed Church of Brooklyn, died yesterday in her home, 10 East Seventy-third Street. Mrs. Francis was born in this city on April 9, 1843, a daughter of the late Silas H. Witherbee. She was married to Dr. Francis on Sept. 14, 1864.

MASON S. HALL, son of the late Thomas S. Hall, inventor of a railroad signal system, died of pneumonia at his sister's home in Meriden, Conn., on Saturday. Mr. Hall for many years was associated with his brother Melville in the investment securities business at 74 Broadway. He was Vice President of the San Geronimo Mines Company.

Dr. WILLIAM WHEELER HEWLETT of Babylon, L. I., was found dead yesterday by his wife on her return from church. He was 83 years old. Dr. Hewlett was graduated from Bellevue in 1869. His patients included many of the wealthy residents of the South Shore of Long Island. He was a former President of the Suffolk County Medical Society of Babylon Village.

JOSEPHINE RAAB, widow of Caspar Raab of Midland Avenue, Glen Ridge, died last night in the Mountainside Hospital from pneumonia, brought on by exposure on Feb. 20 last, when she fell exhausted in a snow bank. She was on her way to the Mountainside Hospital to visit her only child, Herman, who was preparing to undergo a serious operation.

JOSEPHINE BRISTED FALES WILSON, wife of Walter S. Wilson of this city and daughter of the late William Fales of Bristol, R. I., died suddenly on Saturday evening in the Woman's Hospital, Cathedral Parkway, from the effects of a surgical operation. Mrs. Wilson had attended the Church of St. Mary the Virgin since it was started. The interment will be in Bristol on Wednesday.

GEORGE WILSON died in his home, 60 Osgood Avenue, Stapleton, S. I., yesterday morning, aged 96 years. Mr. Wilson was born in Albany, and went to Staten Island in 1865 as a member of the old Metropolitan police force. He served fifteen years as a policeman and resigned to become Superintendent of Poor. The interment will be in Albany.

NATHANIEL B. ZABRISKIE died early Thursday morning in North Hackensack after a few days' illness, and a service was held yesterday in the Reformed Church, of which he was one of the founders in 1876. For forty years he was Superintendent of the Bergen Turnpike. The Rev. Abram Duryea conducted the services.

J. HOWARD BUMSTED, ex-Lieut. Col. of the Fourth N. J. N. G. Regiment is dead at his home, 28 Lexington Avenue, Jressey City. His death took place Saturday. Mr. Bumsted was a member of the Merchants and Arkwright Clubs of this city.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BARTLETT—LOTHROP.—March 3, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lothrop, to Henry Weed Bartlett.

GOULD—VOORHIS.—March 3, Beatrice A. Voorhis to David J. Gould, Jr.

MARKS—MARKS.—March 5, Hortense Marks to Samuel B. Marks.

POLACEK—PRESENDER.—March 5, Sadye Presender to Frederick Polacek.

SCHLESINGER—PERGAMENT.—March 5, Edna Pergament to Sam Schlesinger.

WRIGHT—LOCKE.—March 1, Alice B. Locke to Charles H. Wright.

YODER—McKEEVER.—March 4, Dr. Elinor McKeever to Dr. Ralph E. Yoder.

Died.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Dr. Walter Remsen, son of Helen Morton and the late P. Ramsen Brinckerhoff. Interment to-day at Matteawan at noon.

BUMSTED.—At Philadelphia, Saturday, March 4, J. Howard Bumsted, Jr., in the 46th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 28 Lexington Av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 7, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

COZZENS.—At his residence, Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, March 4, 1911, William C., son of Sophie B. and William C. Cozzens of Newport, R. I. Funeral services at his late residence on Monday, March 6, at 2 P. M., Interment Woodland Cemetery, Stamford, Conn. Boston papers please copy.

DONNELLON.—Suddenly, March 3, Margaret L. Carroll, beloved wife of J. William Donnellon and beloved sister of William J. and Alice L. Carroll. Funeral from her late residence, 799 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, thence to St. Teresa's Church, Classon Av. and Sterling Place, Tuesday, March 7, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

EHRLICH.—Adolph, beloved husband of Rosa Ehrlich and father of Henry H., Irving, David, Anna Mandelbaum, Eva Cohen, and Lillian McCarthy, on March 4, in his 62d year. Funeral will take place from his late residence, Great Northern Apartments, 880 East 161st St., on Monday, March 6, at 12 o'clock.

FRANCIS.—On Sunday, March 5, Elizabeth V. Witherbee, wife of the Rev. Lewis Francis, D. D., in her 68th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 10 East 73d St., on Wednesday, March 8, at 11 A. M.

GILMORE—Clara B., on Saturday, March 4, 1911, in New York City, beloved mother of Arthur G. and Alvin L. Gilmore, aged 52. Funeral services Tuesday, March 7, at her sister's, (Mrs. Lois Canterberry,) home, North Abington, Mass. Maine papers please copy.

GRIFFIN.—On March 5, 1911, Franklin H., husband of Frances C. Griffin of 184 Amity St., Flushing, L. I. Funeral services at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Amity St., Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Interment Wednesday morning, Flushing Cemetery, at the convenience of the family.

GUARD.—Porter H. Guard, in his 43d year, at Roselle, N. J. Funeral at 2 P. M. today, (Monday,) from his late home. Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

HALL.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at his residence, 55 Kensington Av., Meriden, Conn., March 4, Mason Shepard, youngest son of the late Thomas S. and Sarah Catherine Hall, in the 37th year of his age. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

JACKSON.—On March 3, 1911, Philip Nye Jackson of Newark, N. J., eldest son of the late F. Wolcott Jackson and Nannie Nye Jackson, in his 51st year. Funeral services will be held at the Third Presbyterian Church, Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 6, at 11 A. M.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, March 3, Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, aged 74 years. Funeral service private Monday evening, March 6. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

JOWITT.—At Amityville, L. I., Cornelia Townsend Jowitt, widow of the Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, and daughter of the late Anne Beiste and Walter Wilmot Townsend. Funeral service at Amityville. Committal at Greenwood on Monday, March 6 at 2 P. M.

KEISTER.—At 240 West 108th St., March 4, David A. Keister, aged 47. Funeral private. Ohio and Pennsylvania papers please copy.

McLAREN.—Suddenly, Saturday, March 4, Annie V. McLaren, at Cambridge, Mass. Burial from her late residence, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Died.

McLAUGHLIN.—On March 5, Rebecca, widow of the late Michael McLaughlin and daughter of James and the late Marcella Gardner. Funeral Wednesday, March 8, at 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 2,017 Walton Av., thence to the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and Aqueduct Avs. Interment Calvary.

MUNKER.—On Saturday, March 4, Dr. Maurice J., beloved son of Jones and Rebecca Munker. Funeral private.

PHILLIPS.—On Thursday, March 2, 1911, at his residence in Springfield, Mass., Henry M. Phillips, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral from the Church of the Unity, Springfield, on Monday, March 6, at 2:30 P. M.

SCHNITGEN.—At Clinton Corners, N. Y., George H. Schnitgen. Funeral services Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at residence of his mother, 68 Sycamore Av., Corona, L. I.

WILSON.—Suddenly on Saturday, March 4, at the Woman's Hospital, Cathedral Parkway, Josephine Bristed Fales, wife of Walter Sibbald W

KRAMER WINS FAST TIME RACE TROPHY

Long Island A. C. Also Accounts for the Point Prize at the U. S. A. C. Road Run.

W. J. Kramer, Long Island Athletic Club, five-mile champion of America, won the fast-time prize yesterday at the handicap road run held under the auspices of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, which had a field of 150 starters, one of the largest fields ever seen in a race of this kind in New York. The distance covered was about four and one-half miles, and led from the clubhouse, at 104th Street and First Avenue, westward to Central Park, thence north to 110th Street, to Eighth Avenue, south on Eighth Avenue to Eighty-sixth Street, east to Fifth Avenue, north to 104th Street, and east to start.

Sydney Leslie, Long Island Athletic Club, from the 2:15 mark, was the first man home. In the scramble for the team trophy the winner was aided by four of his mates to such good advantage that the wearers of the Cherry Diamond added a handsome silver cup to its collection with a total of 79, rather easily defeating the second team, the Mohawk's, whose tally was 113.

The first novice to finish was M. Foster, Putnam Athletic Club, and R. W. Rigby, Sprocket Athletic Club, will receive the second novice prize if Leslie, yesterday's winner, who finished in the van at the Trinity run recently, but who was protested, has the objection against him sustained. The first and second men belonging to intersettlement clubs to finish, and who received special prizes, were J. Costello and F. McGuire, both of the Hudson Guild.

J. Gilday, Union Settlement Athletic Club, and O. A. Shepstead, Mott Haven Athletic Club, both in receipt of the limit mark, 3 minutes, came sailing by the officials 28:25 after the men had been dispatched on their journey, and as neither seemed the worst for his running, and each had a rather shamefaced expression, it was immediately conjectured that something was wrong as far as they were concerned, and they were accused of cutting the course. In order to make the fake more real, Gilday flopped at the end, after the accusation, as though all in.

When the rest of the field failed to turn up until 26:34 had elapsed, the referee then knew that the pair had not completed the course, and disqualified them. The real finish between the first three men was a corker, but seven yards separating the trio.

The best running was done by the winner, Leslie, who, although in receipt of 2:15 from Kramer, carried himself along so well that the latter gained but 33 seconds on him. He therefore made the fifth fastest time in the race, those to lead him being Kramer, 25:16; Malone, 25:29; F. Ruggerio, 25:40, and Mike Ryan, 25:48.

The order of finish for the point trophy was as follows:

Long Island A. C.	1	7	17	21	33– 79
Mohawk A. C.	13	16	23	29	32–113
Putnam A. C.	3	11	26	27	56–123
Xavier A. A.	6	30	44	48	62–190
Trinity Club	12	45	58	59	60–234

The summary:

No.	Name and Club.	H'cap.	Elapsed Time.
41—S. Leslie, Long Island A. C.		2:15	25:49
128—M. Donohan, Franklin A. C.		3:00	25:35
100—M. Foster, Putnam A. C.		3:00	26:36
80—R. W. Rigby, Sprocket A. C.		3:00	26:40
127—C. Ressonico, Lyguria A. C.		3:00	26:52
112—J. Duffey, Xavier A. A.		3:00	27:01
71—W. Brockwell, Long Island A. C.		2:50	26:53
118—A. Gent, Mohawk A. C.		3:00	27:06
90—J. McCann, Mora A. C.		3:00	27:07
18—F. Ruggerio, Pastime A. C.		1:30	25:40
98—V. Schwartz, Putnam A. C.		3:00	27:11
73—W. Schmalix, Trinity A. C.		3:00	27:12
60—T. Forpora, Mohawk A. C.		2:45	26:58
108—S. Ost, Morris A. A.		3:00	27:15
131—J. Brooks, Bronx A. A.		3:00	27:17
115—A. Drewes, Mohawk A. C.		3:00	27:19
42—I. K. Parke, Long Island A. C.		2:45	27:06
49—F. H. Dunn, Sprocket A. C.		2:20	26:42
50—M. Taub, Pastime A. C.		2:20	26:44
140—A. Davis, unattached		3:00	27:25
58—J. W. Plant, Long Island A. C.		2:40	27:06
146—J. Costello, Hudson Guild		3:00	27:27
114—B. Masterson, Mohawk A. C.		3:00	27:28
63—P. Lally, Union Sett. A. C.		2:45	27:14
107—J. O'Connor, Morris A. A.		3:00	27:30
103—R. Grain, Putnam A. C.		3:00	27:31
101—J. McGill, Putnam A. C.		3:00	27:32
123—J. J. Lawless, Union Sett. A. C.		3:00	27:34
23—C. Green, Mohawk A. C.		1:40	26:15
26—E. C. Jordan, Xavier A. A.		1:45	26:22
54—J. McGarity, Paulist A. C.		2:30	27:09
113—T. McGah, Mohawk A. C.		3:00	27:40
25—W. Murray, Long Island A. C.		1:45	26:26
52—H. Bowman, Sprocket A. C.		2:30	27:12
5—J. C. Malone, Mohawk A. C.		0:45	25:29
22—J. J. Stack, Pastime A. C.		1:40	26:31
51—F. Wilson, Mohawk A. C.		2:20	27:15
149—H. Rust, Mott Haven A. C.		2:30	27:27
12—M. J. Ryan, Irish-Amer. A. C.		0:50	25:48
16—F. C. Seyforth, St. Col. A. C.		1:15	26:14
28—C. B. Heller, K. of St. A. A. C.		1:45	26:45
21—A. A. Richmond, Sprocket A. C.		1:40	26:42

L. Schmidt, Mott Haven A. C.; N. Ioraci, Xavier A. A.; C. Ochsenreiter, Trinity A. C.; G. Pohlman, Mott Haven A. C.; F. McGuire, Hudson Guild; E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A.; E. F. Farrell, Union Settlement A. C.; A. Hayden, Mercury A. C.; J. J. Scarpoti, Long Island A. C.; T. Long, Holy Cross Lyceum; J. Critchley, New York A. C.; J. J. Williams, Union Settlement A. C.; W. J. Kramer, Long Island A. C.; O. Knoblock, Putnam A. C.; P. Coulter, unattached; O. Muller, Irish-American A. C.; S. Reichard, Trinity A. C.; E. Elschner, Trinity A. C.; P. Massure, Trinity A. C.; W. Galves, unattached; J. Bosebl, Xavier A. A.; J. Guerin, Trinity A. C.; M. Nillson, Mohegan A. C.; J. Schroeder, Morningside A. C.; F. Joyce, Mohawk A. C.; H. C. Backer, Morris A. A.; S. Rosenbaum, Morris A. A.; C. Timmins, Morningside A. C.; R. J. Read, Long Island A. C.; A. Moreda, Trinity Club; H. Jensen, Pastime A. C.; J. Klatt, Bronxdale A. C.; H. J. Smith, Pastime A. C.; C. Hayes, Morningside A. C.; F. Masterson, Mohawk A. C.; W. Burke, Mott Haven A. C.; W. Brazil, I. A. C.; A. Leon, Mohegan A. C.; S. Lundstrom, Mott Haven A. C.; T. O'Conner, Pastime A. C.; R. Smith, Mohegan A. C.; H. Unger, Morningside A. C.; J. Redmond, Glencoe A. C.

Barinque First in Road Run.

From a field of twenty-one starters from the Harlem and New York Evening High Schools, B. Barinque of the New York Evening High School, with a start of four minutes, won the weekly handicap cross-country run of the Harlem School yesterday.

Barinque made good use of the limit start and went out from the crack of the gun on a good gait, and soon opened up a gap on the shorter mark runners, and they were unable to overhaul him, and he finished the victor, his time being 20:40. A. Franklin of the home school made a good attempt to catch Barinque, but fell short by a scant margin, finishing a good second, while F. J. O'Donnell, also of the Harlem Evening High School, finished third. The order of finish:

B. Barinque, New York Evening High School; A. Franklin, Harlem Evening High School; F. J. O'Donnell, Harlem Evening High School; R. Schultz, New York Evening High School; W. Tandler, Harlem Evening High School; J. Gerber, Harlem Evening High School; W. Morgan, Harlem Evening High School; R. Drot, New York Evening High School; A. McQuade, New York Evening High School; A. O'Connell, Harlem Evening High School; B. Bailey, New York Evening High School; J. Minoguem, New York Evening High School; M. Malley, New York Evening High School; D. Nachman, Harlem Evening High School; H. Epstein, Harlem Evening High School; J. O'Connor, New York Evening High School; W. Bennett, New York Evening High School; A. Russman, Harlem Evening High School; F. O'Shea, New York Evening High School; S. Thorner, Harlem Evening High School.

Pfizer's Calomel Wins in France.

PARIS, March 5.—At the Auteuil track today the Prix Belle Isle, a hurdle handicap at two miles and three furlongs, stake $1,025, was won by Mr. Pfizer's Calomel.

HOOLEY REPEATS IN RUN.

Glencoe A. C. Athlete Captures Morningside Road Race.

With the stellar cross-country attraction of the day being decided on a nearby course, the weekly run of the Morningside A. C. yesterday was attended by one of the smallest crowds of the season, with only twenty-five men lining up at the start.

George Hooley of the Glencoe A. C. proved the best of the pack, and duplicated his performance of last week by winning the event in good style, covering the course in 19:23. At the start E. Ohland of the Alphabet A. C., W. Rawn, unattached, and J. Maier of the West End A. A. were seen in front, setting the pace and running in the order named, holding their positions until the two-mile post was reached; but at this point the places began to shift, and Hooley, who was closely followed by J. J. Reynolds of the Irish-American A. C., worked into first and second places, respectively, and finished the rest of the course without being challenged for their positions. In the last half mile of the race Hooley drew away from Reynolds, and finished with plenty to spare, while the latter fought it out with Maier for second place. Of the twenty-five starters, all but one finished the course. The order of finish:

George Hooley, Glencoe A. C.; J. J. Reynolds, Irish-American; J. Maier, West End A. A.; F. D. Ischia, Univa Sportiva; J. Vincent, Pennant A. C.; E. Maher, Carmelite A. A.; F. Carazetta, unattached; T. Blackwood, West New York A. C.; W. Rawn, unattached; H. Pressenger, Trinity Club; E. Ohland, Alphabet A. C.; C. Haggman, Northern A. C.; M. O'Reilly, Carmelite A. A.; H. Levy, Argyle A. C.; J. Marcus, De Witt Clinton High; G. Kramer, unattached; P. Brady, Carmelite A. A.; J. H. Brown, Xavier A. A.; W. J. Olsen, Trinity Club; J. Courtney, Carmelite A. A.; H. Kauling, Argyle A. C.; V. Cranford, Hudson Guild; R. McClatchey, Glencoe A. C.; J. E. Clark, Carmelite.

NEW SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Trap Shooters and Cowboys at Madison Square Garden.

A transformation of Madison Square Garden was started at 1 o'clock this morning, to convert the amphitheatre to a forest with a cascade of real water traveling down the sides of towering mountain peaks extending the entire height of the building, snow-clad peaks meeting the roof girders.

The installation of this decorative scheme must be completed for the opening of the new Sportsmen's Show to-morrow afternoon, giving a small army of carpenters and decorators but forty hours to complete the work.

Mrs. Charles E. McDonald of Sherman, Me., arrived in this city yesterday, her first visit to New York—in fact, to any territory outside of the woods of the East Branch of the Penobscot River and Mount Katahdin, where she is a guide for visiting hunters, trappers, and anglers.

The lassoing of African lions, the rhinoceros, and other wild animals by American cowboys will be shown in the first public presentation of moving pictures taken of the recent exploits in this field of "Buffalo" Jones and his two cowboys, who followed Roosevelt into the African wilds, but used only the lariat.

Clark Club's Weekly Walk.

The weekly walk of the Clark Club was held yesterday morning, the course being from City Hall to Coney Island. The start was made at 7 o'clock, and about thirty took part, representing more than a dozen athletic clubs of Greater New York and vicinity. The walk was won by Hyman Bieber of the Clark Club by a sensational sprint in the last mile. Hartman of the Eureka A. C. and T. Ellis of the Jackson A. C. were leading at the beginning of the last mile, but Bieber passed out both runners and finished in 1:51:00, about three minutes ahead of Hartman. Following is the order of finish of the leaders: H. Bieber, Clark Club; J. Hartman, Eureka A. C.; T. Ellis, Jackson A. C.; B. Myer, Clark Club; G. Beuman, Harriman A. C.; Harold Stuyvesant, Hartman A. C.; Garry Antman, Mercury A. C.; S. Lenkin, Weston Club.

Oarsmen Hold Road Run.

As part of their training work, and made necessary because of the Harlem River being ice clogged, members of the Metropolitan Rowing Club held a road run yesterday through the Macomb's Park and Morris Heights section of the Bronx, about twenty men competing. The distance covered was about five miles, and the winner turned up in Ira Emery, who covered the course in 29:20. At frequent intervals the following got back to the boathouse, pretty well used up as the result of their infrequent participation in the running game. It is the intention of the club to be represented in the regatta of the American Association at Philadelphia. The summary: J. Emery, J. P. Callahan, John Rulein, W. J. Daly, R. J. Hyland, J. J. McCullough, T. B. Taffe, M. J. Murphy, Al. A. Jauss, J. V. Del Genevesse.

Duval Wins at Jamaica.

In the regular weekly road run of the Jamaica A. A., held over the club's course yesterday in the outskirts of Brooklyn, B. Duval of the home club finished in the van in the good time of 19:15. He was followed home by J. Dietrich, Loughlin Lyceum, and B. L. Caulfield, National A. C., as his closest attendants, who challenged him strongly in the run home.

Donifaro Leads at Maplewood.

S. Donifaro of St. Michael's Lyceum continued his winning career yesterday at the four-mile road race of the Maplewood A. C., starting from their clubhouse in Dean Street, Brooklyn. He accomplished the distance in 22:16. J. Sheehan of the Trinity Club was the only one to give him a competitive argument, and they fought it out right up to the finish, passing the line in that order.

Good Counsel A. A. Men Out.

Tommy Kehoe of the Rival A. C. spreadeagled his field yesterday in the road run of the Good Counsel A. A., covering the distance in 20:10, and leading his closest opponent at the end by a margin of 3:18. The distance was three and three-quarter miles, and he was the only runner in the bunch who showed any semblance of speed. H. Van Shirk, Good Counsel A. A., finished second, and J. Godfrey, Franklin A. C., third.

Pastime Walker Is First.

Benny Mann of the Pastime A. C. and former champion walker had little difficulty yesterday in scoring a win over a field of heel and toe artists who appeared at the scheduled four-mile contest of the Rival A. C. He permitted the rest of the field to lay with him for the major portion of the journey, and when he got ready came away, winning handily in 33:42 from N. Parello, Rival A. C., and J. Drew, Long Island A. C.

Lippman Leads in Road Run.

L. Lippman won the weekly cross-country run of the Optima A. C. yesterday, which was decided over a three-and-one-half-mile course, covering the distance in 23:09. A good-sized field was out in the chase, and it was well contested from the start, with many of the contestants running close up with the leader. Lippman led the way for the entire distance, but was hard pressed throughout from the start by F. Wittenberg of the Arlington A. C., but in the final sprint the pace follower was forced to give up and the leader romped over the finish with a comfortable margin. The order of finish:

L. Lippman, Optima A. C.; F. Wittenberg, Arlington A. C.; M. Summer, Sheridan A. C.; L. Godfrey, Clinton A. C.; J. Berkenstein, Clinton High School; M. Feldman, Optima A. C.; N. Rogers, Optima A. C.; M. Lefoff, Optima A. C.; J. Mintz, Arlington A. C.; S. Goldberg, Clinton A. C.; J. Hollander, Olympic A. C.; M. Gefflem, Olympic A. C.; W. Grossman, Armada A. C.; S. Cohen, Olympic A. C.; W. Dovachy, Educational Alliance A. A.; M. Glass, Armada A. C.; L. Lipsky, Alliance A. C.; M. Greenberg, Armada A. C.; M. Karp, Armada A. C.; D. Weinstein, Morton A. C.

Shortstop Nichols Seriously Ill.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—It was announced to-day that Shortstop Nichols of the Eastern League Baseball Club is critically ill from typhoid fever at his home here.

FAST FIELDING GIVES GIANTS GAME

McGraw's Squad Turns Tables on Texans—Double Plays Feature of Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 5.—Manager McGraw's squad of Giants turned the tables on Waco this afternoon and more than evened up their yesterday's defeat by shutting out the locals. The score was 4 to 0. The Giants played a much steadier fielding game than yesterday, and put in the most of their seven hits when they counted. The Wacos made four fast double plays and fielded without an error. They had only one good chance to score. That was in the second inning, when, with the bases full owing to an error by McGraw and two on balls, Pitcher Jenkins struck out the next batsman and Becker followed with a splendid line throw to the plate after a fly catch, doubling up the runner, who tried to score from third. That play was the feature of the Giants' fielding. Rennard, right fielder of Waco, performed the same feat in the eighth inning, when he doubled up Snodgrass on Fullerton's fly.

Jenkins pitched the first five innings for the Giants, and allowed but one safe hit—a double in the first inning. He was a bit wild in a couple of innings, but steadied down. Rudolph was never in danger. Two singles were accumulated off him, and he gave two passes. "Duchy" Holmes, the big left-hand pitcher who was with the Newark club last season, and who was also with the Giants at Marlin last Spring, pitched three innings. He had great speed, and looks to be in fine form. He is to join Joe McGinnity's club again this year.

The Giants made a run in the first inning. Snodgrass was hit by the pitcher, advanced to second on Becker's infield out, and got home on Fullerton's drive to right for a single. In the sixth Snodgrass and Becker tore off singles as starters, moved up a base each on Fullerton's pretty sacrifice, and both scored while Dugey, second baseman, was running to first with Gowdey's grounder after making a great one-hand stop. Becker made a fine run home from second on the play. Crandall cranked a long single in the seventh, and scored on a wild pitch. Gowdy's catching was very good. The Giants left for Marlin to-night. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'dgrass, cf.	3	2	2	1	0
Becker, rf.	3	1	1	2	1
F'lrton, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	12	0
F'rsyth, 3b.	3	0	1	9	0
C'ndall, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3
McK'ght, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
McGraw, 2b.	8	0	1	1	5
Jenkins, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Rudolph, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	28	4	7	27	14

WACO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McM'h'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
W'k'f'd, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Dugey, 2b.	3	0	1	5	3
W'b'en, 1b.	1	0	0	8	0
Ren'rd, rf.	4	0	0	3	2
Abell, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Cooper, ss.	2	0	1	0	2
Yarger, c.	4	0	0	5	0
Tant, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Holmes, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Hackey, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Dodd	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	0	3	24	12

*Batted for Holmes in seventh inning.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—4
Waco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Crandall. Two-base hit—Dugey. Bases on balls—Off Jenkins, 3 in five innings; off Rudolph, 2 in four innings; off Taff, 3 in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Taff, Snodgrass; by Jenkins, Wohlenben. Struck out—By Jenkins, 5; by Rudolph, 4; by Holmes, 3. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Becker, McKnight, Dugey, Wohlenben. Sacrifice hits—Fullerton, Wohlenben. Double plays—Becker and Gowdy; Rennard and Wohlenben; Cooper, Dugey, and Wohlenben, (2;) Rennard and Yarger. Wild pitch—Hackey. Passed ball—Yarger. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Miller.

CLOSE GAME AT DALLAS.

Giants' Second Team Battle Eleven Innings Before Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 5.—Wilbur Robinson's squad of Giants won to-day's game, 4 to 3, but not until they had battled with Dallas for eleven innings. There was a large crowd to see the game, and it proved to be the most exciting game yet played, and the big crowd fully enjoyed it and rooted hard for their boys to win, but after losing they showed their sportsmanship, like the real game people they are, by applauding the winners and going home to a late dinner apparently as happy as though they had won.

Hendricks and Shontz both pitched well for New York, costly errors and bad playing being the real cause of the Dallas Club scoring on Hendricks in the early stages of the game. Shontz was steady and was only in danger once, when, with a man on third and one out, he struck out the next man and made the following batsman hit a weak grounder to second. The Dallas Club used three different batteries, and they all performed well. The New York Club seemed helpless at the bat, the same as in yesterday's game, hitting weak infield ground balls with men on bases. Devore, Fletcher, and Doyle are a long way from being in condition, having just arrived, and the couple of days' practice at Marlin left them sore and stiff. The boys hustled to the hotel as soon as the game was finished, made a quick change, had a fine dinner, and caught the train. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4	5	2
Dallas	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3	8	0

Johnson in Pitching Form.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 5.—All-Americans defeated the Brooklyns to-day in a one-sided contest. The initial public appearance of Walter Johnson, pitching for the All-Americans, was the signal for an extended ovation. Crawford's home run and three-base hit in five appearances at bat was another feature. Doc Owens, manager of the Whitington Park, was arrested by a Constable from the Prosecuting Attorney's office, sent to the grounds to prevent any violation of the Sunday law, but the Constable did not arrest the players. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
All-Americans	3 0 3 0 0 0 5 0 0—11	16	1
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 1	10	8

Batteries—Ragen, Burk, Ryan, and Erwin; Otey, Johnson, Walker, and Stanage.

Detroit's First Practice Game.

MONROE, La., March 5.—The Detroit baseball team played its first Spring practice here this afternoon. The youngsters were pitted against the older members and won, 7 to 5.

CONNIE MACK'S VIEWS.

Athletics' Manager Ridicules Attempt to Gamble on Baseball.

Connie Mack, manager of the champion Philadelphia Athletics, laughs at the proposition to make a book on baseball, and adds that the average baseball fan is entirely too wise to fall for this latest get-rich-quick scheme. Connie adds the following to the long line of adverse comment which the proposed scheme has brought out:

"Why, a man would be crazy to go into that game. Suppose you had $100 to bet that the St. Louis Americans would finish first at the odds of 60 to 1, as quoted in their books. You must turn over your coin in April. How do you know that you are going to get your money from that crowd in October? A man would be a 'chump' to place his good money with somebody he didn't even know. Why, it is the softest kind of a 'come-on' proposition, to my mind.

"It is bound to hurt the game, too, if any such scheme should get under way. Suppose these Kentucky fellows receive tons of money from people around the country. A good, earnest ball player is trying his very best. He makes an error at a critical moment that possibly keeps a certain team from finishing a notch higher in the race. There would be hundreds of people in hundreds of cities who would figure that he did it purposely—that the bookies had got to him with their fat bank roll. Just such kind of talk might ruin a most promising player for life.

"It seems queer that the Federal Government does not stop these fellows from expressing the slips to various cities. It does it with the lotteries, and I look on the latest gambling scheme as an equally great evil. Gambling as a side issue to baseball can but harm the game and must be blotted out."

HIGH SCORES AT TRAPS.

Five of Eight Matches at Larchmont Y. C. Show Full Scores.

Fifteen of the Larchmont Yacht Club's crack trapshooters took advantage of the fine weather conditions yesterday to roll up some of the best scores of the season in their weekly shoot. Full scores were made in five of the eight matches contested, and in one—that for the Sauer Gun—W. J. Elias, T. Lenane, Ralph Spotts, and G. H. Abbott broke all of their 25 targets. In the shoot-off Lenane won, with another full score to his credit.

R. L. Spotts carried off the honors of the day, for, besides winning the 10 and 15 target scratch contests with full scores, after shooting off with J. G. Batterson and Dr. Brown, respectively, he proved high gun for the day in the handicap 125-target match, breaking 120 out of his 125, and he was also high gun in the scratch contest at the same number of targets, breaking 117 of them. J. Henry was the runner up in the last-named match, with 111 to his credit.

W. J. Elias was the winner of the leg for the March Cup. Eight men in this match broke all of their targets, and Elias won in the shoot-off. With a straight 25, G. L. Bready won the leg for the Commodore's Prize, and a special trophy was captured by E. L. C. Robins after a shoot-off with Spotts and Henry.

Chase Makes Debut as Golfer.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., March 5.—Although baseball was sidetracked to-day, the New York Americans had no trouble finding means to gratify their desire to be up and doing. It was a beautiful day, and the hilltoppers went out into the open early and were indoors only for meals. Manager Chase says he never trained at a place in which there was less complaint of soreness. Everybody is feeling well, and there was a wholesale raid on the golf links this morning. The only ones who haven't played are Gardner, Elliott, and Fisher, and even they followed others around this morning. Chase made his debut as a golfer, and showed as much skill in sending away wild ones from the tee as he does at stopping wild ones on the diamond. Such weather as this to-morrow will see a rush to the ball grounds, and a nearer approach to real baseball than has yet been attempted. The sun has put the ball field in fairly good shape, and it is likely that Chase will start in with more elaborate work in the morning.

Yankee Players at Athens.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., March 5.—The six players who arrived here this afternoon under charge of Coach Charlie Farrell and Scout Arthur Irwin, found that they had been circumvented by a couple of contemporaries. Pitcher McGraner and Outfielder Benny Kaaft stole a march by arriving a couple of days in advance. Trainer Lee took it upon himself to be with the youngsters in proper fashion. Lee is superintending the improvement of the club's grounds, so he dug up a couple of shovels and told early arrivals to get busy. The eight players should be augmented by four by to-morrow at the latest. Pitchers Sykes and Harry Ables, Catcher Williams, and Outfielder Bailey are on the way. The players who reached here to-day were Pitchers Revelle and Burbank, Catchers Walsh and Russell, Outfielder Kube, and Infielder Litchi. Duke Farrell will superintend the seasoning of the green men, and he will get busy to-morrow morning if the weather continues fine. Rain is threatening to-night.

SOCCER CLUBS HAVE BUSY DAY.

After a week's rest the soccer elevens in the New York State Cup resumed operations yesterday afternoon when the Brooklyn F. C. downed the strong Hollywood contingent at Yonkers by the score of 2 goals to 1, and the Clan McDonalds obtaining the verdict over the Bronx United eleven, by the score of five goals to two in Marquette Oval, in Brooklyn. The Astorias defeated the New York Celtics by the score of three goals to two at Astoria.

At Yonkers yesterday afternoon the Brooklyn F. C., met and defeated the strong Hollywood Inn eleven by the score of two goals to one in the second round of the New York State Cup-Tie series. The game was played on a heavy ground, and despite this a good contest resulted. In the first half the Brooklyns netted the ball twice, but on each occasion it was disallowed, off-side play being the charge against them. Smith of the Hollywoods scored the only goal in this period, the pigskin being passed from Hill.

In an amateur league game, played at Bradhurst Oval, yesterday the Critchleys by virtue of a victory over the Columbia F. C. strengthened their lead in the pending series of this competition, as the Hollywoods and McDonalds, the runners-up were playing in the State Cup-Tie series.

In the first half I. Agar, A. Hampson and Kerr scored for the Critchleys, while the home team did not have an opportunity to register a goal as the defensive work of the visitors was too strong for them. In the second half, Herald added another goal to the Critchleys' total.

The New York Celtics traveled to Astoria yesterday and met defeat by the Astoria F. C., by the score of three goals to two in a fast game.

MANY BIG BOUTS AT BOXING CLUBS

Heavy and Middle Weights Featured on Fistic Bill of the Week.

Several attractive boxing bills will be presented by the many clubs of the city this week, glove contests between boxers of all classes being on tap for the fight fans on every evening. A new feature of the week's offerings will be several bouts between heavyweights and middleweights.

The first New York appearance of Montana Jack Sullivan will be at the Olympic Athletic Club to-night, when he will box ten rounds with Connie Schmidt of Hoboken. Sullivan was successful in many of his bouts in the West, and is credited with draws with the late Stanley Ketchel, Jim Flynn, and Hugo Kelly, as well as other well known middleweights.

The new Postman Athletic Club, at Grand and Orchard Streets, will have for a main attraction to-night, a ten-round bout between Bert Keyes and Joe Bedell of Brooklyn.

Hugo Kelly, the Chicago middleweight, who is after the title of his division held by the late Stanley Ketchel, will clash in a ten-round bout with Jim Smith, the Bronx boxer, at the Fairmont A. C. to-morrow night.

Matchmaker Curley of the Whirlwind A. C. has arranged two ten-round bouts for Wednesday night at the Clermont Rink in Brooklyn. The first will be between Sailor Burke and Willie Lewis. These middleweights have met before, and each has a large following. The other ten-round bout will be between two ambitious heavyweights, Frank Moran and Al Palzer.

Big Al Kubiak, the Michigan heavyweight, after a four-month rest, will reenter the ring at the Brooklyn Beach A. C. on Thursday night with "Dummy" Maxon as his opponent.

One of the best bouts of the week will be the ten-round offering at the National Sporting Club on Friday evening between Pal Moore and Young Sammy Smith.

Packey McFarland, the Chicago lightweight, will arrive in New York to-morrow morning, and will commence training at Cannon's roadhouse for his coming bout with Owen Moran at the Fairmont Athletic Club on Tuesday, March 14.

YALE-HARVARD RACE.

Institutions at Odds Over Date of Annual Regatta at New London.

The Yale and Harvard rowing authorities are at odds once more about the date of their annual regatta at New London in June. The wrangle that has developed has practically held up the announcement of the schedule of each institution, and there seems to be no immediate chance of settling the question. Yale wants the race held on Thursday, June 22, while Harvard is holding out for the following Thursday, June 29.

The date proposed by Yale, June 22, is the day before the Harvard class day, and the New Haven authorities contend that by rowing the race on that day, the Crimson supporters could easily get back to Cambridge for the class day exercises. Yale's comencement comes a week earlier than Harvard's, and the Yale authorities object to holding the commencement visitors over a whole week for the New London race.

Yale also insists on the naming of the date this year because the date was juggled about last year to suit Harvard's convenience. Yale believes that the institutions should name the rowing date on alternate years, but it is not known how this suggestion will be taken in Cambridge. This is the second wrangle these institutions have had over dates. The controversy over the date of the annual hockey match threatened to disrupt the intercollegiate hockey league because the Crimson for two months refused to play at St. Nicholas Rink in this city. Harvard, however, after several conferences, finally acceded to Yale's wishes in the matter.

Mohegans Beat Bayonne at Basket Ball

The Mohegan basket ball team of the Y. M. H. A. was defeated on their home court yesterday afternoon by the Bayonne, N. J., team by a score of 45 to 38. The game was closely fought, and when time was called at the end of the second half the score was tied, 30 to 30. The Captains agreed to play an extra period, and during that time the Bayonne players forged ahead, winning by a score of 45 to 38. Brissel, during the second half, made a sensational goal, tossing the ball the whole length of the court. At the end of the first half Bayonne led by a score of 15 to 12, but in a spirited rally the Mohegans tied them just before the end of the half. The line-up:

Bayonne.	Position.	Mohegans.
Boyle	Left forward	Brissel
Feinberg	Right forward	Abby
Lipman	Centre	C. Glassel
A. Lipsell	Left guard	Tischman
Chayes	Right guard	L. Rosenfeld
B. Lipsell		Taub

Goals from field—Boyle, 5; Feinberg, 7; Lipman, 5; Chayes, 3; Abby, 5; Brissel, 5; Glasel, 2; Rosenfeld, 3; Taub, 1. Goals from fouls—Boyle, 5; Brissel, 9. Referee—Mr. Neustead. Umpire—Mr. Heskowitz; Time of periods—Twenty minutes. Extra period—Five minutes.

St. Michael's to Play New York A. C.

The St. Michael's College hockey team of Canada, this year's winners of the Sir Montague Allen Cup, emblematic of the championship of the Ontario Hockey Association, will play a return match at St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow night against the New York Athletic Club seven. These teams played early in the season and the Canadians won by a 6-to-0 score. The Winged Foot seven was not in its best form at that time and the victory was an easy attempt for the St. Michael's skaters. The New York team is in excellent shape now, and is much faster than during the amateur league games. Jack Spratt, the youthful star of St. Michael's, will again be with the team, and the New Yorkers will try to check the spectacular rushes that made him the sensation of the last match. Another international match this week will be played at the rink on Saturday night, when the Parkdale team will play the Crescent A. C. team, the American champions.

PENN'S BIG RELAY SERIES.

Scheduled Races Promise to Eclipse Any Ever Held by Quakers.

The relay races under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania promise to be even more important and more interesting than ever before. Practically all of the big colleges, such as Yale, Harvard, Michigan, Chicago, Princeton, Columbia, and others have already sent word that they will have teams in the series. This almost guarantees a repetition of the wonderful running for which the relays have become famous.

Chicago will be represented by Ira Davenport, who won both the quarter-mile and half-mile races at the conference games in the remarkable times of 0:48 4-5 and 1:56 3-5 respectively. Michigan will send on Ralph Craig, the world's record holder at the 220, which he won at the last intercollegiate championship sports in 0:21 1-5.

Foster, the Harvard Captain, and the sprinting sensation of 1909, will be on hand to look after his specialties. Burdick, the title holder in the high jump, will be arrayed against French of Kansas, the Western champion. Chisholm of Yale, the hurdling champion, will get another try at W. A. Edwards, the conqueror of Forrest Smithson, the Olympic title holder.

The college relay championships, as usual, are expected to call out the fastest quarter-milers in the States. The most recent success of Cornell at this style of racing makes it look like a foregone conclusion that the Ithacans will be the winners of both the two-mile and four-mile events. Cornell certainly has the outdoor four-mile record at its mercy, as indicated by the remarkable running of the quartet at Buffalo last week.

From present indications Pennsylvania will have its own troubles retaining any one of the three titles now in possession of the Red and Blue, as most of the colleges seem to have teams of championship calibre. Up to date nearly 200 school and college teams have been entered, so that a record-breaking list is already assured. Each series eclipses its predecessor, and this year's promises to be no exception to the rule.

Track and Other Sports.

The first entry received for the junior cross-country championship to be held under the auspices of the Hastings A. C. is that of the Irish-American A. C., composed of Nelson, Hayes, Ryan, Reynolds, Huysman, Donnelly, Brazil, and Furbank.

Following is the official standing in the Church Athletic League pool tournament: Xavier A. A., won 24, lost 6; Trinity, 23, 7; Christ Church, 18, 17; St. Bartholomew, 12, 18; Holy Cross, 10, 20; Bronx Church, 8, 22.

Six regulars of last year's football team are out for the Spring practice at Princeton, these being Bard, half back; Carlburg, half back; Sparks, Sam White, and Farr, quarters; Winants, guard, and Pendleton, All-American half back.

Dr. Walter Douglass, New York A. C., and John Hendricks, the New England amateur champion, will begin play to-night at Maurice Daly's in a 900-point handicap match, the latter playing 18.1 to his opponents 18.2, 300 points a night, until Wednesday night inclusive.

Cornell to Row Annapolis.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 5.—Cornell received an invitation to-day to measure strength with the Naval Academy oarsmen on the Severn at Annapolis during the early Spring. The invitation includes a suggestion that the Ithacans spend a week preliminary to the contest in practising on the Severn, inasmuch as practise on Cayuga Lake at Ithaca is impossible at this season. The Cornell eight has little hope, however, that leave of absence will

EXCHANGE'S LISTING POLICY CRITICISED

Many Securities Excluded with Result, It Is Argued, That Investment Business Is Curtailed.

From many quarters of the financial district criticism is being directed against the New York Stock Exchange on the score that the attitude which the Exchange has taken toward the listing of new securities discourages the admission of many issues representing solid undertakings, the market for which in the absence of a place on the Stock Exchange is left in the hands of outside dealers. The necessary effect of such a course on the part of the Exchange, it is contended, is the establishment of a very large market for securities outside of the Stock Exchange. Under these circumstances, it is argued, the Exchange, as time goes on, must become less and less representative of the general investment market.

Compared with the annual output of new securities the issues other than mere increases in the securities of corporations already represented on the Stock Exchange which are listed from year to year seem very small. The amount of such new issues added to the Stock Exchange list last year included $165,296,000 of bonds and $227,650,855 of stock. These figures, however, include previously outstanding securities taken on to the Stock Exchange, including such items as $60,501,700 of Lehigh Valley stock and several other large issues. But even without deducting these the totals of the stocks and bonds added to the list bear but a small proportion to the new securities put out during 1910.

The stocks and bonds issued last year, according to the estimate of The Journal of Commerce, reached a total of $1,518,272,579. How much of this represents entirely new issues and how much merely additions to the stock or bond issues of existing companies does not appear in the published summary of the year's capital issues, but in general it may safely be said that only a relatively small proportion of the new issues are added to the list quoted on the New York Stock Exchange. The argument is advanced in behalf of the Exchange that it cannot afford to stand sponsor for untried security issues. Investors, it is said, might be misled by too free an admission of securities to the New York Stock Exchange into believing that these new securities had, so to speak, the indorsement of the Exchange as to their value, and might thereby be induced to make injudicious investments.

It is well recognized, however that admission to the Stock Exchange carries with it no guarantee on the part of the Exchange that the securities are deserving of unreserved confidence on the part of the investor. Were any such inference to be drawn from the listing of securities on the Exchange, the conclusion would be inevitable that the Exchange had totally failed to make good such inferences. Losses as disastrous as those suffered in any class of securities have from time to time been visited upon purchasers of securities listed on the Stock Exchange, and the actual record would seem to preclude the assertion in behalf of the Stock Exchange that admission to the list carries with it a certificate of character, so to speak, entitling the securities to the fullest confidence on the part of prospective purchasers.

Such episodes as the Rock Island flurry of last year do more to discredit the Stock Exchange as an investment market, it is suggested, than the failure of enterprises whose securities are listed to bear out the expectations of those who invested in them. The Stock Exchange can hardly be held responsible for the choice of securities by individual investors, nor can it be held to be, it is believed by the critics of the Exchange, the guarantor of the securities in which the public chooses to trade. It ought, however, it is argued, to be able to prevent the abuse of the machinery which it provides and should see to it that so far as lies within the power of the Exchange a free and honest market is maintained for all regularly issued securities which carry a presumption of solidity.

The head of an important financial institution, commenting last week upon the attitude of the Exchange, said that its policy was best adapted to making the Stock Exchange the centre of speculation, while the actual investment demand for securities would drift more and more elsewhere.

It has long been said that actual investment transactions make up but a small part of the dealings on the Stock Exchange, and that were it not for the speculative dealings on the Exchange the business done would be too small to support one-quarter of the Exchange's members. This fact is now being asserted with renewed emphasis and with the conviction on the part of some men of large affairs that the policy which the Exchange is following, quite apart from the fact that it is adverse to the best interests of the public, is equally adverse to the interests of the Exchange itself and of its members. How far the Stock Exchange should go in giving a place on score that the attitude which the Exuntried issues of securities is a practical problem which the critics of the Exchange do not undertake to solve in detail. The point is made that the present system is defective and that it is incumbent upon the Stock Exchange to improve it. The London Stock Exchange pursues a much broader policy than the New York Stock Exchange in dealing with the admission of securities, and it does not appear that the prestige of the London Stock Exchange has suffered thereby in comparison with the standing of the Stock Exchange here.

Against Short Stock Sales.

Senator Stillwell's bill, prohibiting short sales of stock, was reported favorably by the Senate Codes Committee by a vote of 5 to 4 in the New York Legislature last week.

The commission appointed by Gov. Hughes to investigate Wall Street methods reported against abolishing short sales, pointing out that they were a market regulator.

COMMISSION'S RULE FOR CHEAPER FRUIT

Railroads Must Not Discourage the "Pre-Cooling" of Citrous Fruits.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has just decided an important question involving freight rates and methods of shipping fruits from California to Eastern markets, a decision that will result in giving Chicago and New York choicer oranges and lemons at a cost of $27.50 and $41.25 per carload less than the present rates.

A few years ago Government experts began a study of the methods of shipping citrous fruits, with the view to the finding of some way of avoiding the deterioration in quality that follows green shipping and refrigeration. They found that, just as milk brought to a moderately low temperature directly after the milking is done and kept cool and clean will remain sweet and wholesome for days, oranges and lemons, if protected from bruising after picking and at once cooled to about 40 degrees Fahrenheit and kept so, will retain their richest flavor and keep from decay for weeks.

Fruit from California has been shipped to New York in special refrigerator cars. The boxes of oranges and lemons were piled up so that a constant current of air, brought in through ventilators, might reach all the fruit, and from ten to twelve tons of ice in bunkers, filled two or three times in the journey across the country, kept the air current down to a low temperature. Acting upon the Government's information, fruit growers in California have evolved a system of "pre-cooling," as follows: The fruit is taken, as soon as possible after picking, to cooling stations, either privately owned or established by co-operation. Here a constant temperature of 55 degrees is maintained. The fruit is kept till thoroughly cooled. It is then taken into the refrigerator cars, flexible vestibules from the cooling house door to the car being used. The icebox in the car is filled with large blocks of ice, that melt slowly. The fruit boxes are packed closely together. The whole car is sealed tight. No ventilation is desired. It is then started across the country, and if transported with reasonable quickness, one filling of ice suffices to bring the car to New York, with the fruit still at about 40 degrees.

The railroads took an interest in the new method and gave facilities for its trial. They also developed a pre-cooling system, and the Southern Pacific built a great station, at a cost of $750,000, to pre-cool by a method of its own. A whole trainload can be pre-cooled at once in from two to four hours. The railroad method is to force a blast of freezing air through the cars, thus making the fruit cold.

The fruit growers say that this cold-blast treatment injures the fruit, and obviously the fruit must be handled considerably and wait some time between picking and pre-cooling at the big station. The fundamental idea in pre-cooling is to get the fruit to a low temperature before the initial changes that lead to decay set in.

The railroads have charged a special rate for fruit shipments in which the furnishing of special refrigerator cars is compensated for, and in addition charge $62.50 to Chicago and $75 to New York for icing the cars. In cases heretofore the railroads have claimed it to be their policy not to attempt to make a profit on this ice service. The charge is declared by the commission to be a reasonable one.

When, however, the fruit growers attempted to regularly transport fruit by the pre-cooling method, incidentally saving about two-thirds the icing charge, the railroads put an arbitrary charge of $30 per car to Chicago on pre-cooled fruit. They claimed that they were prepared to furnish a pre-cooling service and that they should not be required to furnish refrigeration upon demand, as they must do, and at the same time permit shippers to do their own icing at will. They announced that they would shortly prohibit pre-cooling by the shipper entirely.

The Commerce Commission agrees with the railroads that it is unjust to compel them to maintain a service for refrigeration in readiness for demand and to permit any shipper to do his own icing. But the commission holds that the railroads do not furnish the scientific pre-cooling service, and that they cannot be permitted to stand in the way of a great improvement in the distribution of a public commodity and also to burden the public with an icing charge that must be paid for by consumers when it is not needed. The commission declares that a charge of $7.50 per car to Chicago adequately compensates the railroads for the trouble of being ready to furnish ice without furnishing it. The commission also tells them that they really do not need the $7.50 and are short-sighted in opposing the pre-cooling, for (unless they are really making a large profit upon icing while representing to the commission that they are doing it practically at cost) the fact that under the pre-cooling system many more boxes of fruit are put in a car makes the transportation much more profitable. And it adds that if the railroads are wise they will themselves establish small pre-cooling warehouses along their lines and compete with the co-operative stations of the growers, who must pay high prices for ice, and would much prefer to use the capital in other ways.

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McAuslan & Wakelin Company, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, suits, laces, gloves, and ribbons; Hotel Navarre.
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Moofy, C. P., Columbus, Ohio; Hotel York.
Silvey, John, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; B. S. Sharp, cloaks, notions, and hosiery; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
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EMBROIDERIES.
Stein, Doblin & Co., 477-479 Broadway.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 122 5th Av.
FIBRE SAMPLE CASES AND NOVELTIES
Fibre Case & Novelty Co., 88 Chambers St.
HUMAN HAIR.
Milton Mayer, Importer, 37-39 University Place.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite, (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.
Purse Manufacturing Co., 100 Lawrence Av., B'klyn.
MARABOU Neckwear, Novelties & Trimmings
Hauser & Davis Mfg., 59 East 8th St.
MARABOU NECKWEAR AND MUFFS.
M. Schnitzer & Co., 113-115 University Pl.
Ostrich & Fancy Feather Dye Co., 23 E. 10th.
F. E. Myers, 136 5th Av. French Goods.
NECKWEAR. Men's.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, and 846 Broadway.
Bettner, Strauss & Meyer, 723, 725, 727 Broadway.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.

THE PLAZA BANK NEW YORK CITY

Feb. 28, 1911.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,258,678.58
From other banks.	752,435.98	
Cash and reserve..	1,021,196.51	
		$6,027,306.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 100,000.00
Surplus	460,878.83
Deposits	5,466,327.24
	$6,027,306.07

OFFICERS.

W. McMaster Mills, Pres.; C. W. Parson, V. P.; E. M. Clarke, Cashier; E. H. Cook and F. W. Firth, Asst. Cashiers.

$826,000
Rochester Railway & Light Company

Controlled by New York Central

Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds

Dated July 1, 1904 — Due July 1, 1954

Interest payable January and July 1 in New York, Philadelphia, or Rochester

Tax-Exempt in New York State

The Rochester Railway and Light Company does the entire gas and electric light and power business in the city of Rochester, New York, serving a rapidly growing population of over 218,000.

The Company owns valuable developed water powers on the Genesee River within the city limits. It also owns $4,500,000 First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds of the New York State Railways Company, which are deposited as additional security for the above bonds.

Practically all of the $6,500,000 common stock is owned by the Mohawk Valley Company, which is in turn controlled by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The franchises, in opinion of Counsel, are unlimited in duration.

Earnings and Expenses
(As officially reported for year ended January 31, 1911)

Gross earnings	$3,203,253.37
Operating expenses and taxes	1,665,255.91
Net earnings	$1,537,997.46
Interest on outstanding bonds	759,582.00
Surplus	$778,415.46

We Recommend These Bonds for Investment

Price 101 and Interest

Complete circular on request

Harris, Forbes & Company

Successors to N. W. Harris & Co

Pine Street, Corner William

NEW YORK

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT E. DUGGAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 6, 1911, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 207 Sixth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of liquors, wines, whiskies, beers, ales, cigars, also receiver's right, title, and interest in and to lease and good will of premises. This is a choice and desirable location for a high-class saloon, cafe, and hotel.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
WILLIAM F. CARELL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSCAR J. GREGORIUS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 6, 1911, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 334-6 East 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of mouldings, lumber, woodworkings, machinery, tools, office furniture, fixtures, &c. JAMES F. McNAHOE, Receiver.
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Attorney for Receiver, 34 Pine St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. WEILL, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 13, 1911, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 1,025-27 Third Av., and immediately thereafter at the Belnord, Amsterdam Av. and 86th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of show cases, mirrors, marble, counters, horses and wagons, machinery, 7-h. p. motor, ice cream machinery, baking utensils, flour, sugar, fixtures, safe, etc. WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FINE & LEVY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 13, 1911, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 166 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, piece goods, cloaks manufactured and in the process of manufacture, machines, safe, fixtures, &c. MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of N. MACHAT & SON, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 14,568.
To the creditors of N. Machat & Son, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that by order of Hon. C. M. Hough, one of the Judges of this court, dated the 23d day of February, 1911, the above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Special Master undr Section 12A of the Bankruptcy act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, the examination of the alleged bankrupts, and the preservation and conduct of the estate of the same; and that action upon the petition for adjudication has been stayed until ten days after it shall be determined whether a composition herein shall be confirmed.
Notice is further given that pursuant to said order and in conformity with said Section 12A, a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Special Master, Room No. 1,375 Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 15th day of March, 1911, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Special Master.
March 4, 1911.

AUCTION SALES.

Monday, March 6th, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, at 31 Nassau Street, New York City, will sell at his office, at Public Auction, by the order of John G. Snyder, Esq., attorney, 372 shares of stock of Haaren & Meinken and 25,000 shares of stock of the Brown Wire Company.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. In the matter of IGNATZ H. ROSENFELD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,088.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that Lindsay Russell, Esq., Trustee in Bankruptcy of Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, will sell at public auction through Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, at the Real Estate Exchange rooms, 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, certain property at Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I., known and generally designated as Arverne Hotel, Arverne Hotel cottages, Casino, bath houses, etc., ocean front and ocean rights, and fifteen lots at Summerfield Avenue and the Boulevard, and more particularly described as follows:
All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Arverne-by-the-Sea, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, County of Queens, in the City and State of New York, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Remington Avenue, distant seventy-five (75) feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of the Arverne Boulevard and Remington Avenue, and running westerly one hundred (100) feet at right angles to Remington Avenue; thence turning and running northerly in a line parallel with Remington Avenue fifty and one-tenth (50.1) feet to the southerly side of the Arverne Boulevard, then turning and running westerly along the southerly side of the Arverne Boulevard fifteen and four-tenths (15.4) feet; then turning and running southerly in a line parallel to Remington Avenue one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence turning and running westerly and at right angles to Remington Avenue, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Summerfield Avenue; thence turning and running southerly along the easterly side of Summerfield Avenue three hundred (300) feet; thence turning and running easterly on a line at right angles to Summerfield Avenue one hundred and five (105) feet; thence turning and running southerly on a line parallel to Summerfield Avenue to the Atlantic Ocean; thence turning and running easterly along the Atlantic Ocean to the westerly side of Remington Avenue (extended;) then turning and running northerly along the westerly side of Remington Avenue to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less, together with the buildings thereon, and all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part in and to so much of Remington Avenue, the Arverne Boulevard and Summerfield Avenue as is contiguous to the said premises.
There will also be included in the sale all of the personal property in the buildings to be sold, such as beds, bedding, furniture, fixtures, cutlery, glassware, chinaware, tableware, etc.
The sale and the title of any purchaser thereof shall be subject to the following liens:
I. A first mortgage for One hundred thousand Dollars ($100,000) and interest, and a judgment heretofore entered for the foreclosure thereof, on which judgment there is due the sum of One hundred and two thousand and forty-eight and 56-100 Dollars ($102,048.56,) with interest from November 19, 1910.
II. A second mortgage for Thirty thousand Dollars ($30,000,) with interest thereon from June 30, 1910, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
III. Taxes for the year 1910, amounting to Two thousand and thirty-five and 31-100 Dollars ($2,035.31) and interest at seven per cent.
IV. A conditional bill of sale, covering all of the personalty in the buildings on the said premises and used in connection therewith, given to secure the principal sum of the first mortgage above mentioned, and interest, and collateral thereon.
An arrangement may be made with the holders of the present mortgages whereby Fifty thousand Dollars ($50,000) may remain on first mortgage, and Twenty-five thousand Dollars ($25,000) on the second mortgage.
The title should be closed within twenty days from the date of sale.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.
For further particulars regarding sale apply to Lindsay Russell, Trustee, 165 Broadway, New York; Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, 170 Broadway, New York; Douglas & Armitage, 280 Broadway, New York, attorneys for trustee; Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, attorneys for first mortgagee, 40 Wall Street, New York; Simpson, Werner & Cardozo, attorneys for second mortgagee, 111 Broadway, New York.
Dated New York, March 1, 1911.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Your success depends on the workers you select to help you build up your business. THE NEW YORK TIMES offers you a reliable choice in its Situations Wanted advertisements.

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Dated New York, March 1, 1911.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Your success depends on the workers you select to help you build up your business. THE NEW YORK TIMES offers you a reliable choice in its Situations Wanted advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1911:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$1,096,316.68
Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value..		459,117.19
Other securities, market value..		1,973,909.86
Loans		5,549,915.88
Overdrafts		511.51
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,814,226.98
Specie		1,072,191.85
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks		208,000.00
Cash items		18,889.07
Other assets, viz.:		
Rents receivable	$3,916.67	
Advances to trusts	297.47	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	4,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered	62,061.32	
		70,775.46
Total		$12,263,854.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		585,224.12
Reserved for taxes on building and expense.	$3,700.00	
Reserved for taxes	6,600.00	
		10,300.00
Preferred deposits	$477,680.20	
Deposits not preferred	9,656,659.91	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	465,739.39	
		10,600,079.50
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered		68,250.67
Total		$12,263,854.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ALEX S. WEBB, Jr., President, and HORACE F. POOR, Treasurer, of Lincoln Trust Company, located and doing business at Nos. 413, 1,128, and 2,077 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him designating the 28th day of February, 1911, as the day of which such report shall be made.
ALEX S. WEBB, President.
HORACE F. POOR, Treasurer.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of March, 1911, before me. [Seal of Notary.] JOSEPH W. HANSON, Notary Public, New York County, Register's Certificate No. 2,088.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1911:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,733,963.02
Overdrafts		8,910.15
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers		1,462,207.79
Real estate		120,608.14
Mortgages owned		4,000.00
Public securities, market value..		102,278.05
Other securities, market value..		50,330.56
Specie	$1,994,047.20	
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks	240,000.00	
Cash items	679,614.35	
		2,913,661.55
Furniture and fixtures	$13,035.50	
Accrued interest not entered	3,400.00	
Safe deposit vaults	38,000.00	
		54,435.50
Total		$12,452,384.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		856,945.57
Unpaid dividends	$315.00	
Reserved for taxes	3,117.51	
		3,432.51
Preferred deposits	$375,134.01	
Deposits not preferred	9,044,418.28	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,602,118.20	
		11,021,670.49
Cashier's checks	$63,924.68	
Accrued interest entered	6,411.17	
		70,335.85
Total		$12,452,384.42

State of New York,

New York City
4¼% Gold Bonds
Due September 1, 1960
Interest March 1 and September 1; in New York or London
Tax Exempt in New York

Price at Market
To Yield About 4.15%

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street
New York
Boston Baltimore Chicago
London

Invest in Bonds
Bonds represent simply a mortgage divided into several parts. Each bond of any given issue has identically the same security, the units being usually $1,000, sometimes $500, and in a few cases, $100.

Coupon Bonds
Each bond has attached thereto small interest certificates, commonly known as "coupons," which are usually payable semi-annually. For example, the coupons attached to a $1,000 5% bond would represent $25 each, the interest for six months.
As the coupons become due they are payable to bearer at the fiscal agency of the issuing company.
Ordinarily, the owner of a bond detaches the coupons as they become payable, and deposits them at his bank for collection, or he may have them cashed by his investment banker.
Write for Bond Circular No. 835,
"Investment Securities"
Spencer Trask & Co.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Albany—Boston—Chicago
Members New York Stock Exchange

Systematic Investment
of surplus income, in bonds possessing the highest interest return compatible with safety, provides security of resources and a fixed income for the professional man on his retirement from active business life. Such bonds should also be readily marketable in case of necessity.
In selecting such investments he should avail himself of the experience of reputable banking houses whose offerings are approved by experts after thorough investigations.
Inquiry Invited.
N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall St. BANKERS New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

GUARANTEED, But Safe Without
We offer, at a price to yield about 5.70%, the First Mortgage Bonds of a Company owning 150 acres of real estate with improvements thereon, in and near one of the largest cities in the West. This property is worth largely in excess of all outstanding Bonds.
The Company affords exclusive Terminals to 8 Railroad companies. No other entrance to the city is obtainable except at prohibitive cost. The Bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by a responsible Railroad corporation.
Circular on request.
F. J. Lisman & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Baltimore Hartford

BLAIR & CO
24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Domestic and Foreign Bankers
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Travelers Letters of Credit

Municipal Bonds
Tax Exempt in New York.
City of Troy, N. Y., registered.....4%
City of Troy, N. Y., registered.....4½
City of Utica, N. Y., registered.....4½
County of Clinton, N. Y., registered..4½
Legal Investments for Savings Banks.
To yield over 4%.
Send for description and prices.
W. N. COLER & CO.,
48 Cedar St., N. Y.

Henry Clews & Co.
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, 17, AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for investors and carried on liberal terms.
Banking accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.
INVESTMENTS
Yielding 4% to 6%
Descriptive circular mailed on request.

Pere Marquette 6s 1912
J. S. Bache & Co.
42 Broadway Tel. 6460 Broad

READING GEN. 4s
INTERBOROUGH R. T. 5s
Colt, Hartshorne & Picabia
64 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Members New York Stock Exchange.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The attention of the financial markets last week was fixed upon Washington to the exclusion of all else. Replacing the rate decisions in immediate interest was the contest in the Senate, which as time went on pointed ever more plainly to the extra session of Congress called by Mr. Taft on Saturday for the specific purpose of taking action on the reciprocity measure agreed upon with the Canadian Government. The Stock Exchange community found in this probability of a special session a source of worriment, the extent of which was well illustrated in the very sharp fall in prices on Thursday. The reasoning on the market is that it will be impossible to hold Congress to a mere discussion and decision upon the reciprocity measure alone. The expectation is that there will be an overhauling of the tariff under Democratic auspices, and that in the course of this, business will languish and the earnings of corporations supporting dividends and, therefore, the prices of securities will decline. Perhaps it is the part of wisdom to take this pessimistic view of the matter; at least it puts the market in a sound position in the event of fulfillment, but there is certainly another side to the situation. In the first place, there are very definite reports to the effect that a programme has been agreed upon between Mr. Taft and the Democratic leaders to restrict the activities of the special session to consideration of the reciprocity measure and the woolen schedule of the tariff solely. Assuming that, later on, the leaders of the Democrats in Congress fail to restrain their following within these limits, there remains the fact of a Senate so composed that any tariff measure of decidedly radical scope could hardly receive approval, and beyond this barrier there is still Mr. Taft's own acceptance, which would be as hardly won for such a bill. It is inconceivable that any measure could be passed over his veto.

There are other factors in the present financial situation, however, which make it rather a matter for congratulation that the Stock Exchange has assumed the rôle of conservative. In spite of a somewhat general endeavor to minimize the sequences of unfavorable decisions in the anti-trust suits, which should be passed upon soon after the reconvening of the Supreme Court from its Easter vacation, if not before, the result of adverse findings might prove as displeasing to Wall Street as did the entirely unexpected outcome in the railroad hearings. The understanding is that both the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Companies have well in hand plans which will enable them to meet conditions arising from adverse decisions; but, making due allowance for such foresight and for similar conduct on the part of other great companies which might be directly affected, it still remains true that a period of readjustment such as that foreshadowed in the event of drastic findings by the court must involve a considerable unsettlement of both sentiment and business. Ultimately nothing but good will follow; this is also true of the decisions in the rate cases, but it has made them no more palatable to the markets. Careful reading of the full findings of the Inter-State Commerce Commission makes it apparent that no other conclusion could have been reached by that body on the facts presented. Honestly believing the railroads of the country to be in a high state of prosperity, there was no possible excuse for the commission to acquiesce in the further increase in rates. At the same time there was the safeguard, from the commission's point of view, in case of mistake in judgment on its part, of the opening of an avenue by which the railroads could reduce, if they so wished, their greatest cost, that of labor, to a level approximating any loss entailed in the failure to secure the increased tariffs. As yet the railroads, at least in official classification territory, embracing the Eastern lines, have been unable to decide whether to accept the Commission rulings, to appeal to the Commerce Court, or to go deeper and test the Constitutionality of the law under which the commission acted. Western roads, according to the press dispatches, are disposed to withdraw their schedules and accept the dictates of the commission. Eastern roads, at conferences to be held this week among themselves and with the commission, will presumably come to some agreement on the question one way or the other.

In the meantime there is the inevitable deluge of reports of railroad retrenchment. Authentic instances are few, but they do exist, and are explained by the disadvantageous position which the roads curtailing occupy in comparison with stronger properties. It is not improbable that the measure of retrenchment will be found in the movement of general business. If this continues fairly good and yields moderately satisfactory returns to the railroads, they will, if precedent counts for anything, continue to follow the policy of muddling along in preference to undertaking the somewhat more hazardous but undoubtedly more economic course of sharp and effective retrenchment. It is too early to determine the future of general business, particularly so now that the tariff question is about to be brought into the situation, but it is obvious from bank clearings and railroad returns that a great deal of irregularity exists. In the case of railroad returns we find the roads of the South and Southwest still reporting for January handsome increases in both gross and net earnings, this being particularly true in last week's returns of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and St. Louis and San Francisco lines. On the other hand, both the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific disclosed heavy losses in both gross and net items for January, and similar returns were made by the Eastern roads proper, including the Pennsylvania and the New York Central. Another season of full crops will work wonders for all branches of activity, and the early signs are for good yields. The condition of Winter wheat has improved markedly in the last few weeks, and a very fair report is looked for in April. Produce markets inclined to this belief quite obviously, for the process of deflation continues there, as it does in cotton and in a wide range of commodities essential to the well-being of the country at large.

The week was one of small and inconsequential changes upon money markets at home and abroad. Ease still promotes the flotation of a substantial volume of securities, although the return which the investor demands is greater than of old. This raises the interesting problem of the disposition of the Panama bonds authorized by Congress last week and to be issued to recoup the Treasury for the $142,000,000 which it has disbursed in connection with the canal above the receipts from bond sales for that purpose. Two sources of buying appear to be more or less certain. Investment institutions and estates will probably absorb a fair amount of the new 3 per cents. when offered, while the National banks may be induced to bid for substantial blocks, since the bonds can be used to secure deposits of United States funds. Government deposits with the National banks now total $46,659,000, and to secure these the banks have deposited $37,912,000 of United States bonds strictly. Included are the 4 per cents, 3 per cents of 1908-1918, consolidated 2 per cents of 1930, and Panama bonds of the 1936-1938 issues. All the bonds now deposited are acceptable to the Government as security for circulation, a privilege denied to the new Panama bonds. It is quite possible, therefore, that the banks may be influenced to replace this $37,912,000 of circulation-privileged bonds by the new Panama issue in order to take advantage of the profits accruing on circulation by using the released bonds for this purpose. At any rate, and in spite of conditions which would point to quite the contrary result, banknote circulation continues to expand remarkably, outstanding notes amounting on March 1 to $728,935,000, against $679,596,000 on the same date a year ago. This increase of nearly $50,000,000 has occurred in a year of what most people would judge to be unsatisfactory business, and the prospect of further inflation as a result of the offering of new Panama bonds is certainly one deserving careful consideration.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE.

LONDON TENDENCY UPWARD.

Checked, However, by French Cabinet Change and Trust Decision Fears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—All prices showed an upward tendency last week despite the fact that the renewed buoyancy of rubber practically eclipsed Americans and almost monopolized general attention.

A further rise was checked for the moment by apprehension that new friction between France and Germany might follow Delcassé's return to the Cabinet and by anxiety as to what will be the decision of the American Supreme Court in the matter of the trusts. It seems, however, unlikely that such decision, even if adverse to the trusts, will cause more than a momentary hesitancy or a slight depression.

So far as can be judged, conditions all around indicate a continuation of active markets.

PARIS BOURSE DULL.

Affected by Dissatisfaction with the New Monis Ministry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—Dissatisfaction with the new Ministry and a considerable number of forced sales gave the Bourse an aspect of dullness during the past week.

Little interest in speculation was manifested, yet prices on the whole ruled rather firm. There were slight advances in State funds, but many banking securities declined, and industrials were similarly effected, and to a greater degree.

Rio Tinto, though it rose Wednesday and Thursday to 1726, fell again to 1692 on Saturday, and closed at net, at a loss for the week of 15 francs.

BERLIN BOERSE FIRM.

Encouraging Bank Reports Make Bank Shares Chief Feature.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Boerse recovered during the week past from the depressing effect of the American Inter-State Commerce Commission's decision against the American railways, and a distinctly firm tendency was the result.

The interest in German bank shares was the most conspicuous feature of the week, this being the season of the publication of annual reports. All the leading institutions make a flattering showing, the Deutsche Bank declaring a dividend of 12½ per cent., in consequence of which shares went to the record figure of 270.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft announces an increase of capital to 200,000,000 marks, bringing it to the level of the Deutsche and Dresdener banks.

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100 Lackawanna Steel Stock
50 Lord & Taylor Com. Stock
100 May Dept. Stores Com. Stock
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RAILROADS ORDER 2,800 STEEL CARS

Another Example That the Lines Have Not Stopped Buying Through Rate Decision.

PITTSBURG SCARE WAS BRIEF

Leading Car Companies Design New Type of Heavy Car for Trunk Lines —Traction Rail Orders Expand.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—As an example of the way in which the railroads are not cancelling and have not stopped buying since the handing down of the rate decision, the Pressed Steel Car Company of this city (which a week ago had made preparations to close its No. 1 plant at the close of this month for at least a fortnight on account of short orders) has changed its plans after receiving orders for nearly 2,800 cars in ten days, and will work throughout the month with an increased capacity. The incident explains why the scare in the steel trade following the publication of the rate decision lasted less than a week.

Not only have the steel car companies filled their books well into April at their present running capacity, but a development that has followed close on the rate decision has furnished an additional surprise. It became known at the close of the week that the leading car companies had their drafting forces working on specifications on a new type of cars of greatly enlarged capacity for two or three of the leading trunk lines. These new steel cars will have capacities of not less than 160,000 pounds net. They will require heavier bolsters, heavier trucks, and probably heavier axles. Included in their design will be a number of new improvements in car bodies, the result of close study of the steel cars that have been in service for a number of years. They will call for increased tonnages of steel.

The Edgar Thomson rail mills of the Carnegie Steel Company will be operating at 70 per cent. of maximum capacity, beginning to-morrow. A large part of the recently placed export tonnage of the Steel Corporation has come to the Pittsburg mills, which are thus scheduled to turn out more rails during the coming sixty days than in any like period since December, 1909. Demand for traction rails has increased over last Spring's demand—both for new construction and renewals—the public service corporations of the larger cities being, as a rule, in better financial condition than a year ago. The upshot of the steadily growing demand for track supplies has been firmer prices. Spikes, which were selling two weeks ago at $1.55 for deliveries into April, notwithstanding the fact that the nominal quotation was $1.60 for all deliveries beyond the first quarter, are now firmly established at the latter price. Crude steel remains unchanged in price, but there has been a better feeling in sheets, and deliveries in merchant bars in one or two cases are behind specifications.

Wire Prices to Advance.

Meantime, now that the worst has happened and the industry has not gone to the dogs, the wire producers will try the oft-predicted advance in price. Wire will go up $1 a ton on March 15, possibly a few days earlier. No statement was obtainable here yesterday on the matter.

A number of large structural projects, long held up, have been released in this section. Letting of Government contracts for much slack-water work on the Upper Ohio is calling for additional tonnages of steel. Shipments of steel to the lake shipbuilders for new lake vessels has begun. Contracts for new buildings and warehouses in Pittsburg, Johnstown, Erie, and Cleveland, to be placed the coming week, will call for 8,000 tons of structural material.

Coke is sharing in the general upward movement of the finished-products trade to a more pronounced degree than is pig iron. The total coke production in the Connellsville field for the week ending Feb. 25 was 389,000 tons, the largest single week's output since last November. The total compares with 281,000 tons the first week of the year. Shipments were 10,357 cars, as against 8,548 cars for the corresponding week of January. The price of standard furnace coke for the second quarter is on the basis of $1.65 oven—the first time the Connellsville operators have been able to get above the $1.60 figure in three months.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company went into the open market last week and bought 10,000 tons a month for the remainder of the year at $1.7 for the first half and $1.75 for the second half. The Republic's own plants in the Connellsville field are capable of producing 18,000 tons a month, which is almost enough to supply the Republic, and last week's action would indicate that the company considered it good business to engage a reserve supply at rockbottom prices on a chance of being able to sell some of its surplus coke in the open market later in the year at much better prices than it is paying for the coke it bought. The Republic engaged in a similar speculation a year or two ago.

Steel-making irons continue to show unusual activity. The buying movement in basic shows no sign of abating, several large consumers in this district still having considerable tonnages to buy to tide them over the second quarter. Consumers who announced their plan of campaign at the opening of the year to be to buy spot tonnages as needed rather than tie themselves up on long-time contracts are reversing their position, and manifest an anxiety to close up at least for six months to come. Basic was quoted for the third quarter at $14.25, Valley furnace, and continued firm at $14, Valley furnace, for prompt and nearby deliveries, after a sale of 4,000 tons at $13.85, furnace, early in the week, which seemed to clean up the visible supply at less than $14. Two sales of 1,000 tons each were reported at $14, deliveries prior to July 1. One strong producing interest claims to be quoting under $14.50, Valley furnace, for any delivery in the second half, but such a quotation puts the seller out of the market under present conditions, since Cleveland can beat the price in this district.

Big Bessemer Order Reported.

Bessemer was offered for the third quarter at $15.15, valley furnace, which is $16.05, Pittsburg, but no sales have been reported at that figure. The accepted minimum on Bessemer for prompt or second quarter remains at $15, valleys. One sale of 1,200 tons, and two or three for smaller blocks, were closed at the $15 price during the week. An Eastern trade authority, in its mid-week Pittsburg report, asserted that a sale of upward of 20,000 tons of Bessemer had been closed for deliveries over the remainder of the year at the flat $15 price. The report caused a furor in the Bessemer market here, and inquiries by leading producers failed to develop the details of the sale. It was still denied by the Bessemer producers of Pittsburg, valleys and Cleveland districts at the close of the week, and the statement was made that if the report had any basis it must be a trade deal on an ore-for-iron ratio. Stocks of Bessemer are still large, but the heavy Bessemer producers are able to finance them without trouble, and the steel interests whose sliding scale billet prices as a rule are based on Bessemer iron averages, are standing back of the price.

The average flat price of Bessemer, on actual sales of 1,000 tons or over, as reported by the Carnegie Steel Company, was $15, same as for January; the average on basic was $13.603, valley furnace, as against $13.219 for January.

Foundry iron shows slightly better activity, as a result of improved demand from machinery manufacturers and founders. The price continued to hold firm at $14, furnace, for No. 2, throughout the week. Two sales of malleable were made at the close of the week, aggregating 2,200 tons, on which the old price of $13.75, valley furnace, prevailed. Inquiries pending for basic and malleable from smelters in the Pittsburg district total 15,000 tons.

THE OFFICIAL LIST.

Changes In Listed Amounts Traded in on the Stock Exchange.

A net increase of $45,444,500 in the total par value of stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange is the record for February, against a net increase of $61,561,940 during January. The official list at the opening of business on March 1 contained securities to the value of $28,914,589,828. Taking no account of reductions in the list, there was added during February $54,332,500 in par value to the list, against $113,758,140 in January, and an average of $154,882,753 during the twelve months of 1910. The increases and decreases among bonds and stocks in the two months of the present year were as follows:

BONDS.	February.	January.
Added	$47,749,000	$61,729,000
Decreased	2,888,000	48,287,900
Net increase	$44,861,000	$2,440,100
STOCKS.		
Added	$6,583,500	$62,080,140
Decreased	5,000,000	3,929,000
Net increase	$3,583,500	$58,151,140
Both added	54,332,500	113,758,140
Decreased	5,953,000	53,218,900
Net increase	$48,444,500	$61,541,240

The changes, in detail, made during February were as follows:

BONDS.

RAILROAD BONDS.	Additions.	Decrease.
Atchison deb. 4s, '11		$2,500,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s, '92	$1,500,000	
C., R. I. & P. Ry. 4s, '34	2,500,000	
C., St. L. & N. O. con. 6s	5,000	
C., St. P., M. & O. C., St.		
D., S. S. & A. 4s, '39		

Chi. & W. Ind. 5s, '32		$5,000
Chi. & W. Ind. con. 4s, '52	5,000,000	
C., H. & D., Day. & Mich. 4½s, '31	2,688,000	
Col. & So. 4½s, '35	1,407,000	
D. & H. con. 4s, '16		1,000
D. & H. 1st 4s, '43	6,000,000	
D. & H., Alb. & So. con. 3½s		1,000
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s, '55	2,740,000	
Mo. Pac. 4s, '29	28,000	
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.— L. S. & M. S. 4s, '31	429,000	
N. Y., N. H. & H.— Prov. Sec. 4s, '57	1,000,000	
Penn. R. R. Co. con. 3½s, '13		196,000
Penn. R. R. Co., Alleg. Val. 4s, '42	12,750,000	
Total railroad bonds	$87,880,000	$2,822,000
INDUSTRIALS, &c.		
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s, '29	$10,000,000	
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s, '37	889,000	
U. S. Red. & Ref. 2s, '31		37,000
Victor Fuel 5s, '53		29,000
Total industrial bonds	$10,889,000	$66,000
All bonds	$47,749,000	$2,888,000
STOCKS.		
BANK STOCKS.		
No. Am. National Bank		$2,000,000
Phenix National Bank		1,000,000
RAILWAY STOCKS.		
Delaware & Hudson	1,600	
Nort. & West. com.	220,000	
TRACTIONS.		
N. Y. State Rys. pf.	$6,362,500	
GAS AND ELECTRICS.		
Philadelphia Co.	$2,500,000	
Total stocks	$6,583,500	$3,000,000
Total listings stocks and bonds	54,332,500	5,888,000
Net addition to list	48,444,500	

The decreases in the list are due almost entirely to the maturing of bonds, payment of installments on equipment issues, the canceling of bonds and taking out of stock in the case of convertible bonds, and the operation of sinking funds. Both decreases and increases are indicative of healthy activity, therefore.

On March 1 the following reductions due to maturities were made in the list:

C., B. & Q., Han. & St. Jo. 6s, '11 ... $3,600,000
Long Island Railroad:
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6s, 1911 .. 250,000
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 5s, 1911 .. 750,000
Virginia Midland, Ser. B, 6s, 1911 1,599,000
Total ... $6,499,000

The Weekly Financial Review.

To-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW contains an interesting account of the controversy between the California fruit growers and the railroads over the shipping of "precooled" oranges and lemons, which the Commerce Commission has just decided in favor of the fruit growers. The decision means a little off in the wholesale price of fruit here.

The latest move of the Morgan house to recoup for losses in the now famous stock market contest with John W. Gates over control of the "C., H. & D." is also interestingly discussed.

The February changes in the official stock list are given in this number.

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Master Records Are Held Not Dutiable as "Parts of" Phonographs.

In sustaining claims filed by the Columbia Phonograph Company and the American Graphophone Company, the Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that so-called "master records," used in the construction of phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, or similar instruments, are dutiable under the tariff of 1909 as "manufactures composed wholly or in chief value of wax," with duty at the rate of 25 per cent. on the value.

The board's decision, which is written by Judge Sharretts, reverses the action of the Custom House authorities in classifying the records, at 45 per cent. ad valorem, as "parts of phonographs," as specified in Paragraph 468. At the same time the board fails to grant the claim of the importers for free entry under the provision in the new tariff act for "models of improvements in the arts, to be used exclusively, as models and incapable of any other use," although the alternative claim at 25 per cent. is upheld.

The master records in question are in the form of disks of relatively soft wax, 11½ inches in diameter and 1 inch in thickness, upon one surface of each of which the needle of a recording machine has impressed a series of vibrations caused by the human voice or by musical instruments. It appears that master records are the initial, but to an important degree essential, part of a process of constructing phonographs and similar articles, and are regarded by the Board of Appraisers in the same category as negative cinematograph films imported into the United States which have no adaptation for use other than in the production of positive films or photographs.

The testimony placed before the board shows conclusively, in the opinion of Judge Sharretts, that the master records are never used on graphophones or similar instruments for the production of sound, and that any attempt to so use them would result in the ruin of the record. The testimony also disclosed the processes of manufacture intervening between the initial impressions of sounds on master records and their reproduction on the surface of commercial records capable of use on graphophones, phonographs, or other like instruments.

After reviewing the testimony adduced before the board the General Appraiser reaches the conclusion that the Government's classification as "parts of" phonographs is untenable, as is the contention of the protestants that the records are "models" and, as such, free of duty. The decision points out that the models contemplated by Congress are those that had for many years been regarded by the Treasury Department as limited to such merchandise as miniature examples that cannot be used for any other purpose than to illustrate the articles of which they are claimed to be models.

The importers' plea for duty lower than that assessed, therefore, turned on the claim for a rate of 25 per cent. on the records as "manufactures of wax," which is sustained.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 4. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 2,445,160.

Range for Year 1910. High	Range for Year 1910. Low	Range for Year 1911. High. Date.	Range for Year 1911. Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, March 4. Bid.	Closing Saturday, March 4. Ask	Week's Net Change	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended March 4. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 4, '11.
251	245	235 Jan. 20.	235 Jan. 20.	230	240	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '11.	3	Q	240	240	240	240	..	60
54¾	27	34 Feb. 3.	27⅝ Jan. 6.	30	31	— ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,050,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	31	31	30¾	30¾	43	200
90⅝	55½	67¼ Feb. 6.	61 Jan. 3.	62	62¼	— 1¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Feb. 27, '11.	50c	Q	62⅝	64	61¾	62⅛	81⅞	45,300
40½	35	59⅜ Feb. 28.	46 Jan. 3.	57	57¼	+ 2½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100	.....	..	..	54⅞	59⅝	54⅞	57	47	28,300
47¼	24	47⅝ Mar. 1.	36¾ Jan. 12.	44½	45	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	46	47½	44	45	39	19,900
91½	33¾	97 Feb. 27.	90 Jan. 6.	95½	97	+ ½	Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	100	8,000,000	Dec. 31, '10.	1¾	Q	96½	97	96½	97	..	300
131½	119	138 Feb. 23.	128½ Jan. 5.	135½	138	— 1	Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Dec. 31, '10.	1¾	Q	137	137	137	137	..	100
13⅞	6⅞	10¼ Jan. 25.	8⅞ Jan. 6.	9½	9⅝	..	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	9⅝	10¼	9½	9⅝	12⅜	18,550
82¼	62	82⅝ Feb. 9.	77 Jan. 5.	81	81½	..	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 2, '11.	1¼	Q	80½	82⅝	80¼	80⅝	77½	6,150
72⅞	39½	57½ Feb. 8.	50¼ Jan. 3.	52	52⅝	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '11.	½	Q	52⅜	54	52½	52½	65¼	4,800
120	109	118½ Feb. 14.	115 Jan. 3.	116	118¼	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '11.	1¾	Q	118	118	118	118	119	135
69¾	52⅛	62⅝ Feb. 28.	55⅜ Jan. 12.	60½	61	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '10.	2½	SA	60⅞	62⅜	60	61½	66¼	11,640
107	100	106¼ Feb. 16.	104½ Mar. 2.	..	..	— 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '10.	3	SA	104½	104½	104½	104½	..	100
47⅞	19	25½ Feb. 8.	20 Jan. 10.	23	24	— 1	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	24	24¼	23½	23½	39	500
29¼	16⅝	22¼ Feb. 6.	17⅜ Jan. 17.	21½	21⅝	+ ⅝	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,043,100	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	20⅜	22	20½	21⅛	26¾	1,330
46⅞	25½	34 Feb. 14.	30¼ Jan. 16.	31	32	— ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	30½	31¾	30⅜	31	39	600
62½	29	42¾ Feb. 1.	36¾ Mar. 2.	37	37½	— ⅛	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 28, '08.	1¼	Q	36⅝	39	36½	37½	54¾	5,700
115	102¼	110¾ Mar. 1.	108 Jan. 3.	108	109	+ 1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 21, '11.	1¾	Q	109½	110⅜	109½	110⅝	112½	210
48	28½	36¼ Jan. 25.	33 Mar. 4.	32	34	— 1⅜	American Malt Corp. pf.	100	8,690,200	Nov. 2, '10.	1	SA	33½	33½	33	33	43¼	293
104	61½	81⅛ Feb. 2.	72¾ Jan. 3.	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅝	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 16, '11.	1	Q	76⅝	77⅝	73⅝	73¾	86¼	43,084
112⅜	98¼	106 Feb. 1.	103¼ Jan. 3.	104⅜	105	..	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 3, '11.	1¾	Q	105½	105¼	104⅜	105	109	1,200
90⅞	82	89 Feb. 2.	86⅜ Jan. 3.	87	87½	— ⅝	Amer. Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Mar. 1, '11.	1¼	Q	87	87	87	87	89⅜	100
285	245	282 Feb. 2.	280 Feb. 27.	275	..	— 2	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Jan. 3, '11.	2	Q	280	280	280	280	..	100
66	38	52½ Feb. 9.	43¾ Jan. 3.	45½	46	— 1⅝	American Steel Foundries.	100	16,218,000	Feb. 15, '11.	1¾	Q	48	48	45⅞	45⅞	62¼	625
127¼	111⅛	122¼ Feb. 27.	118 Jan. 3.	117⅞	118½	+ ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '11.	1¾	Q	118¾	122½	117	117⅞	126½	6,168
124	111½	119¼ Feb. 14.	111 Jan. 5.	116	118	+ ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '11.	1¾	Q	118	118½	117	117	124	558
143⅜	126¾	146⅜ Feb. 3.	140¼ Jan. 3.	144¾	144⅞	— ⅛	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	266,220,200	Jan. 16, '11.	2	Q	144½	145⅞	144	144⅜	141⅞	8,886
99¾	90½	98 Feb. 23.	93½ Jan. 4.	96	97	+ ⅛	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,680,100	Jan. 3, '11.	1½	Q	96	97	96	96½	96	1,200
39½	25⅞	34½ Feb. 15.	30¼ Jan. 3.	33½	33⅝	— ⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	33	34½	32⅝	33¼	37½	6,550
104	90½	96 Feb. 8.	91½ Jan. 3.	93½	94½	— ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 16, '11.	1¾	Q	95¼	95¼	94⅜	94½	103½	515
54	33½	41 Feb. 6.	38 Feb. 24.	38	38¼	— ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	105,500,000	Jan. 18, '11.	50c	Q	38¾	38¾	38	38	51⅝	700
124⅛	90¾	108 Feb. 8.	100⅜ Jan. 3.	103⅝	105⅝	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	165,563,000	Mar. 1, '11.	1½	Q	103⅝	106⅜	103⅝	105⅝	117	65,320
104½	97	103⅛ Jan. 27.	100¾ Jan. 3.	102⅛	102⅝	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '11.	2½	SA	102⅞	102⅞	102½	102½	103½	700
137½	102½	124 Feb. 7.	117 Jan. 3.	119	120	— ⅞	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	56,964,400	Jan. 10, '11.	3	SA	120½	120½	119	119⅛	131	640
119⅛	100¼	109¼ Jan. 31.	102 Feb. 24.	102½	103	— ¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,238,800	Mar. 1, '11.	3	SA	102¼	103¾	102½	102⅝	112⅜	8,930
94	87¼	91 Jan. 4.	88½ Feb. 28.	87	89	— 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '11.	2	SA	89	89	88½	88½	..	330
3½	2	2½ Jan. 27.	2 Jan. 17.	2	2½	..	Batopilas Mining.	20	8,531,980	Dec.31,'07.	12½c	..	2½	2½	2	2	3	350
34⅞	21	33⅞ Feb. 1.	29 Jan. 12.	30½	31	— ½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,382,000	.....	..	..	31	31¼	30¼	31	31	600
65	49	64 Feb. 14.	59 Jan. 3.	61	62	— ½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	⅜	Q	60	62	59½	60½	64	900
82⅜	68½	70½ Feb. 6.	74⅞ Jan. 3.	77	77¼	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '11.	1¼	Q	77⅜	78⅜	76⅜	77¼	75⅝	20,750
164½	125	142½ Jan. 9.	135 Jan. 3.	139	140¼	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,997,500	Jan. 2, '11.	1½	Q	140	140	140	140	156	200
18⅛	8	10⅜ Feb. 15.	9 Jan. 9.	9⅝	10⅜	+ ¼	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	10½	10½	10½	10½	13	100
107⅞	95	126 Feb. 8.	108 Jan. 27.	110	120	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '11.	2½	SA	115	115	115	115	..	100
33	28	30½ Feb. 8.	28 Feb. 16.	28	29½	+ ⅝	Butterick Co.	100	14,647,200	Mar. 1, '11.	¾	Q	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	27½	200
70	60½	65 Jan. 10.	62 Mar. 8.	61	72¼	— 8	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '11.	1½	SA	62	62	62	62	135	
202⅜	176⅜	215½ Feb. 25.	195⅝ Jan. 3.	213⅛	216⅛	+ 1¼	Canadian Pacific.	100	179,913,600	Dec. 3, '10.	2	Q	214	215	213¾	213¼	180¼	17,225
48⅝	25¼	33⅜ Feb. 2.	28¼ Jan. 11.	28½	28⅝	— ⅛	Central Leather Co.	100	39,572,000	.....	..	..	30½	30½	28½	28½	43⅜	6,965
109¼	99¼	105 Feb. 10.	100 Jan. 11.	102	103	— 1½	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	39,261,300	Jan. 15, '11.	1¾	Q	104	104⅜	102	102	108	700
312	248	285 Feb. 25.	270¼ Jan. 9.	270	280	—10	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '11.	2	Q	275	275	275	275	295	200
119	114⅞	*120 Feb. 24.	*116 Jan. 30.	119	121	..	Central & South American Teleg.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 9, '11.	1½	Q	120	120	120	120	..	10
92	65	86⅜ Feb. 8.	80¼ Jan. 3.	81½	82	— 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Dec. 31, '10.	1¾	Q	82⅝	83⅞	81	81⅝	85⅜	26,280
36⅞	19	24⅝ Feb. 6.	21⅛ Jan. 3.	21½	22	— 1¼	Chicago Great Western.	100	43,690,700	.....	..	..	22¼	22⅝	21¼	21½	31⅝	2,000
64⅞	40	49¼ Feb. 6.	43 Feb. 24.	43½	44½	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,162,800	.....	..	..	44½	44½	44⅜	44½	58	800
158⅜	113⅜	133½ Feb. 7.	119⅛ Mar. 3.	120	120⅜	— 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Mar. 1, '11.	3½	SA	122⅜	123⅜	119⅛	120	145¾	59,700
172¼	143	155½ Feb. 6.	147 Jan. 3.	148	150	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '11.	3½	SA	148½	149	148	148	162	500
182½	137¼	150 Feb. 1.	142¼ Jan. 5.	144½	145	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	130,121,700	Jan. 3, '11.	3½	SA	146¼	146⅞	144½	145	157½	1,310
92¼	61	66 Jan. 18.	60 Mar. 2.	58	63	— 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	47,036,300	Sept. 1, '10.	2	..	61	61	60	60	81	500
104	69	98 Feb. 1.	97 Feb. 27.	96½	100	— ½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '11.	1¼	Q	97	97	97	97	100	100
50	22½	36⅞ Feb. 8.	31 Jan. 3.	31½	31⅝	— 1¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	33½	33½	31	32	41¾	5,100
120	107	110½ Jan. 9.	110¼ Jan. 9.	110½	125	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	110½	110½	110½	110½	..	100
65¾	46	60 Jan. 18.	52 Mar. 4.	52½	55	— 8¼	Colorado & Southern.	100	81,000,000	Dec. 31, '10.	2	A	56	56	52	53	63	1,160
83	70	77 Jan. 24.	75 Jan. 11.	74	76	— 1	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '10.	2	SA	75½	75½	75	75	83	300
81	70	75½ Mar. 2.	73¼ Jan. 11.	73	75	+ 1½	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '10.	2	SA	75½	75½	75	75	81	630
92¼	3	4¼ Feb. 8.	2 Mar. 3.	3	2¾	+ 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,990,800	Mar. 1, '01.	¼	..	2	2	2	2	17⅝	100
160⅜	122½	145⅝ Feb. 14.	135⅜ Jan. 3.	139⅞	140	— ⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,816,000	Dec. 15, '10.	1½	Q	140¼	141½	139⅝	140	147½	10,250
23½	11⅛	15 Jan. 5.	13½ Jan. 10.	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	.....	..	..	14	14	13⅞	14	18⅞	1,060
86⅜	70⅝	80 Jan. 23.	74½ Jan. 10.	78	79	— ⅛	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,514,800	Jan. 10, '11.	¼	Q	79	79	78⅞	78⅞	82½	100
65	55	70 Feb. 8.	60 Jan. 26.	63	70	+ 1	Crex Carpet Co.	100	2,990,400	Dec. 15, '10.	3	SA	69	69	69	69	..	100
90	90	90½ Feb. 7.	88½ Jan. 19.	88	110½	..	Cuban American Sugar Co. pf.	100	6,295,020	Dec. 24, '10.	1¾	Q	89½	89½	89½	89½	..	100
185	149¼	172 Feb. 3.	164¼ Jan. 3.	163½	168	— ½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,502,000	Dec. 20, '10.	2½	Q	166⅝	166⅝	166	166	177	200
620	490	542½ Jan. 11.	510 Feb. 9.	505	540	— 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	30,277,000	Jan. 20, '11.	2½	Q	525	525	525	525	590	150
52	23¼	35 Feb. 15.	28¼ Jan. 3.	31¼	31⅝	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	32	33½	31¼	31¼	43	5,525
84	62⅜	74 Feb. 21.	68 Jan. 5.	70¼	71	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,772,400	Jan. 16, '11.	2½	SA	71¼	72	70¼	70¼	80	1,110
36⅜	25¼	38¼ Mar. 1.	32⅜ Jan. 11.	35⅞	36	+ ¼	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,781,400	Jan. 31, '11.	½	Q	35	38¼	35	35⅞	34⅜	11,000
18¾	10	15¼ Feb. 14.	11 Jan. 6.	12	14	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼	15½	350
84½	17	27¾ Feb. 14.	22 Jan. 6.	24½	26	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	26	26	25	25	..	350
87	82½	84½ Mar. 2.	82 Jan. 18.	84¼	87	+ ½	Du Pont de N. Powder pf.	100	14,868,700	Jan. 26, '11.	1¾	Q	84½	84½	84½	84½	..	200
84⅝	19½	32⅜ Feb. 15.	27¼ Jan. 11.	27⅝	28	— 1¼	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	28⅞	30½	27½	28	31⅝	41,195
52⅝	35	51⅞ Feb. 20.	45⅜ Jan. 12.	47	47⅜	— ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	48½	49⅝	47½	48	50¼	5,300
42	26¼	40½ Feb. 20.	35 Jan. 9.	36¼	36⅝	— 1¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	37¾	38½	36½	36⅝	39½	1,600
60	12	86 Feb. 16.	17⅜ Jan. 28.	25	30	—11⅜	**Federal Mining & Smelting.**	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09.	1½	..	32	32	23¼	23¼	56	400
88	37	65½ Feb. 16.	48¼ Jan. 11.	57	61	— 4	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '10.	1¾	Q	60¼	61	59	59	81	600
38	30	42 Mar. 2.	35 Jan. 19.	40	45	+ 2½	Federal Sugar Refining Co.	100	6,677,200	.....	..	..	40	42	40	42	..	200
107	101⅛	106 Jan. 28.	103⅝ Jan. 11.	106	107	— ¼	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	12,500,000	Jan. 3, '11.	1¾	Q	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	106	480
160⅞	134	155½ Feb. 10.	145⅝ Mar. 3.	147	148	— 2⅝	General Electric Co.	100	65,181,200	Jan. 14, '11.	2	Q	152¼	153	145¼	147⅞	155	7,100
9¼	7⅞	7⅞ Jan. 3.	5¼ Jan. 14.	6¾	6⅞	..	Goldfield Consol. Mines.	10	35,591,480	Jan. 31, '11.	50c	Q	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅞	..	18,725
143⅞	118	131½ Feb. 1.	122 Feb. 24.	123½	124	— 1¾	Great Northern pf.	100	209,951,900	Feb. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	124½	126	123⅞	123½	138	13,710
80½	45	63¾ Feb. 2.	56 Jan. 5.	58¼	58⅜	— 2	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	....	1,500,000	Dec. 1, '10.	50c	..	59	60½	58	58½	70	5,020
147	124	137½ Jan. 30.	132 Jan. 3.	131⅜	135	— ⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	109,282,500	Mar. 1, '11.	3½	SA	135	135	134	134	142½	425
25½	14¼	20⅝ Feb. 10.	18¼ Mar. 2.	18¼	18⅜	— ½	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	93,262,100	.....	..	..	18⅝	19½	18¼	18⅜	21⅜	7,687
62⅞	41½	53⅜ Jan. 4.	50⅜ Jan. 23.	51	51½	1	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	51⅜	53⅝	50¾	51½	55¼	7,550
125⅞	85⅛	121½ Feb. 20.	109 Jan. 3.	115	116	— 1½	International Harvester.	100	79,999,700	Jan. 14, '11.	1	Q	116¼	117⅝	116	116	94	3,450
129	117	124¼ Feb. 6.	122¼ Jan. 3.	122¾	124	— ¼	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	122¾	124	122¼	123¼	122¾	400
16	9	13⅝ Jan. 31.	10⅝ Feb. 14.	10	10¼	— ¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,800	.....	..	..	10¼	11½	10¼	10¼	15	950
61½	41½	56⅜ Jan. 16.	47 Feb. 21.	49	49½	— ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 16, '11.	½	Q	49½	50	48	49	67⅜	2,075
54⅝	36¾	44 Feb. 8.	39½ Mar. 4.	39	41	— ¼	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. '05.	½	..	40½	41⅞	39½	39½	48⅛	1,800
90⅜	75½	90 Feb. 11.	84½ Jan. 28.	87½	88	+ ⅛	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Feb. 1, '11.	1½	Q	87⅝	88⅝	87½	87⅞	..	1,825
30	15	19⅞ Feb. 3.	16⅜ Mar. 4.	16	17	— 2	Iowa Central.	100	8,524,400	.....	..	..	17	17½	16⅝	16⅞	23¼	820
54¼	25	33⅜ Feb. 7.	30 Mar. 3.	29½	30½	— 2	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,600	May 1, '00.	1½	..	30	30¾	30	30¾	43	700
80	68	75 Feb. 24.	75 Feb. 24.	73	75½	..	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Jan. 1, '11.	1	Q	75½	75½	75½	75½	..	40
44¼	23	35½ Feb. 21.	32 Jan. 3.	33¼	33⅝	— 1	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	33¾	34½	33	33½	39	1,800
116½	93⅜	114½ Jan. 20.	106 Jan. 3.	110¼	110⅝	..	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Dec. 15, '10.	1¾	Q	112¼	112⅜	110¼	110⅝	108	2,850
186	173¼	181½ Feb. 3.	171 Feb. 24.	171⅜	172	— 2⅝	Lehigh Valley.	50	60,501,700	Jan. 14, '11.	5	SA	174	174¾	171½	171⅞	..	41,650
70¼	60	63 Jan. 14.	60¼ Feb. 4.	60	65	..	Long Island.	100	12,000,000	Nov., 1896.	1	..	60	60	60	60	..	50
159¾	131½	148¾ Jan. 18.	142¼ Jan. 25.	144	144½	+ ½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE KENTUCKY FIRST MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

Secured by its Kentucky First Mortgage, or Deed of Trust, dated December 1, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY will redeem ALL of its outstanding Kentucky First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds on the first day of June, 1911, that being a semi-annual interest date, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Kentucky First Mortgage or Deed of Trust, dated December 1st, 1908, from The Consolidation Coal Company to The Fidelity Trust Company, (Baltimore, Md.,) Trustee.

Said bonds will be redeemed and payment therefor made at the office of The Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee, 200 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., or at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, New York, the place at which said bonds and the interest coupons thereto attached are made payable.

Holders of the said bonds are notified to present them for payment at the office of the Trustee or of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, on the first day of June, 1911, at which time and place they will receive, as provided in said Kentucky First Mortgage or Deed of Trust:

105% of the face or Par value of each bond with accrued interest to June 1st, 1911, at which date all interest on said bonds will cease.

Dated at Baltimore, Maryland, the 21st day of February, 1911.

J. H. WHEELWRIGHT,
President, The Consolidation Coal Co.

The Company having deposited funds with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for the redemption of the above bonds, holders thereof may present them to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, at any time on or after this date, and will receive therefor 105 and accrued interest.

T. K. STUART,
Assistant Treasurer.
Baltimore, Maryland, February 21st, 1911.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CORPORATE BONDS OF THE SOMERSET COAL COMPANY

Secured by its Mortgage or Deed of Trust, dated Jan. 28, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said SOMERSET COAL COMPANY will redeem ALL of its outstanding bonds on the first day of August, 1911, that being a semi-annual interest date, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mortgage or Deed of Trust, dated January 28, 1902, from the Somerset Coal Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

Said bonds will be redeemed and payment therefor made at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, New York, the place at which said bonds and the interest coupons thereto attached are made payable.

Holders of the said bonds are notified to present them for payment at the office of the said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, on the first day of August, 1911, at which time and place they will receive, as provided in said Mortgage or Deed of Trust:

110% of the face or Par value of each bond with accrued interest to August 1st, 1911, and at which date all interest on said bonds will cease.

Dated at Baltimore, Maryland, the 23rd day of February, 1911.

J. H. WHEELWRIGHT,
Vice President, Somerset Coal Company.

The Company having deposited funds with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for the redemption of the above bonds, holders thereof may present them to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, at any time on or after this date, and will receive therefor 110 and accrued interest.

T. K. STUART, Treasurer.
Baltimore, Maryland, February 23rd, 1911.

Southern Railway

A complete analysis of its physical ramifications with the roads owned, leased or controlled, its financial condition and the present position of its stock from an investment view point. Issue of March 6th, 1911.

The Financial Age
At news stands, or 8 Rector St., New York.

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

Our securities are backed by an uninterrupted dividend record of 15 Years and over $2,000,000 of NET ASSETS. We offer convertible bonds, yielding 6.66%. The securities into which these bonds are convertible have DOUBLED IN VALUE in the last ten years. Write for Circular E.
METROPOLITAN DEPT.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS,
489 Fifth Ave., New York.

WANTED.—LOAN OF $80,000 FOR 3 YEARS; WILL PAY 8 PER CENT. AND GIVE FIRST MORTGAGE ON 20,000 ACRES LAND. VALUATION $250,000. D 76 TIMES.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
Founded 1888. Bank Department subdivision. Mailing dime pass books. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 3d earn from April 1st. Begin now or write for booklet A. 4 Barclay St. (cor. Park Row, N. Y.
4½%

RECIPROCITY OFF, WHEAT PRICE RISES

Other Grains Not Affected, Provisions Weak, and Cotton Irregular.

SEE GOOD WORLD CROPS

Everywhere the Present Signs Point to Abundant Yields in Grains and Staple Foodstuffs.

The American wheat markets, at the end of the week, took the failure of Congress to act upon the reciprocity measure as an assurance that Canadian wheat will not come into the United States duty free until after the 1910 crop is marketed, and while the Yankee markets rose about 8 cents a bushel, the Canadian markets fell. For those who are interested in the effect on the cost of living of reciprocity with Canada, the market thus put an estimate upon the value of a fair prospect of it. The other grains, which reciprocity would not materially affect, and cotton, showed no notable movement. Cotton closed the week with an irregular and uncertain market. Provisions generally appeared to expect lower prices.

WHEAT.

The wheat market changed during the week from distinct weakness and liquidation to decided strength, with an advance on Saturday, upon some deliveries, of about 2c a bushel from the low of the morning. Quotations at the close on Saturday were 2½ to 3¼ cents above the week's low point. The change in the market followed a share break on Wednesday, when new low prices for the season were reached in all markets. The foreign markets continued weak right up to the close of the week, but the American markets broke away and acted on conditions influential at home. A factor of material importance on the advance was the growing conviction, which became a certainty Saturday, that Congress would take no action on reciprocity. This seemed to bring a decided change for the better in the milling and the cash demand, and Minneapolis reported a material improvement in buying of cash wheat by the mills.

The market had dropped 12c to 14c a bushel from the highest prices lately reached, prices for seven weeks showing a steady tendency downward, and while covering operations were very active from time to time, the persistent bear market undoubtedly created a very large short interest. The confident belief that the reciprocity measure would pass and that the Canadian surplus could be used as a basis for short covering increased the confidence of selling. With that removed for the immediate future and with a belief that the new Congress will not be likely to take action in time for effect on this year's serial crop deliveries, operators were disposed to study domestic conditions.

While domestic conditions have in certain respects been very bearish, there is one factor of material importance which has not received the attention that it deserved. This is the movement of wheat from the country. Since Jan. 1 the receipts at primary points have been 12,000,000 bushels less than they were a year ago. Last week they were 2,400,000 bushels less than the same week in 1910. This falling off shows that the position of the farmers has not been disturbed by the decline in values and that they are unwilling to accept the prevailing low prices. The question of the farm reserves to be shown this week is a very important one. Last year the total was 173,000,000 bushels. Private estimates have varied from 145,000,000 to 190,000,000 bushels for this year.

The crop situation is promising, and there has been no development either at home or abroad to disturb cheerful expectations. Weather conditions have been favorable since about the first of February, and the tenor of advices from milling and trade interests points to a general improvement in condition of wheat compared with the midwinter prospects. With ordinary weather during March there is disposition to look for maintained or improved crop conditions on April 1, as compared with Dec. 1. On the other hand, a large Chicago house issued a report Saturday estimating the condition of Winter wheat on March 1 as 80.8, against 82.5, the Government figure on Dec. 1. The foreign crop news has been favorable and some reports from India, which will harvest this month, have indicated a record crop. This naturally will make a large amount of wheat available for export to supply European requirements during the last half of the cereal year. Exports from competing countries continue on a large scale, and there seems likely to be no scarcity of supplies this year.

CORN.

The corn market has been active, with pronounced irregularity at times. The market early in the week showed a decline of about 4 cents a bushel from the January high price, followed by recovery of 2 cents a bushel on the covering of a big line of shorts at the West and somewhat better shipping demand at the interior for corn to come East. The advance in the market was not supported by any volume of foreign interest, while the actual receipts at the interior continued to gain. The movement is liberal, and reports from country districts indicate more or less pressure of spot corn. There is also a general disposition to look for a large farm reserve on March 8. The farm reserves last year aggregated 1,050,000,00 bushels out of a crop of 2,772,000,000. This year the crop was 3,125,000,000 bushels, and, while the average of prices has been materially lower than last year, the supply of animals in the country has not grown enough to materially increase the consumption. There has been some increase in exports, but not of any great moment. The largest amount of corn reported in farmers' hands was 1,836,000,000 bushels in 1907, with the price at the time 48¾ cents in Chicago. Last year the price was 66¾ cents. The price of spot No. 2 corn in Chicago on March 1 was 49¼ cents.

OATS.

The oats market has shown a steady declining tendency ever since the early part of January. It has been two months of downward market, with reactions at the most barely 1 cent a bushel. The decline has been due to constant inflow of oats on the market and the absence of a distributing demand sufficient to absorb the offerings. The receipts continue liberal, and the demand has apparently been filled by the large supplies East and West and the general decline in feedstuffs of all kinds. The crop of oats was a record one, amounting to 1,126,000,000 bushels, and, while the price has been much lower than last year all the season, the consumption following the big crop of the preceding year has not been apparently sufficient to absorb the supplies available. Quotations at present are about 15 cents a bushel under last year, or two-thirds of last year's price. As a result of the big crop and big supply there has been a general disposition to look for a big oats reserve March 8. Last year the reserve was 868,000,000 bushels, and the largest reserve ever reported was in 1907—884,000,000 bushels. Apprehension of action on the reciprocity measure was a factor for a while, but the market showed little rallying power when the Washington advices indicated that nothing would be done this session.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market has been distinctly irregular, with occasional active trading. The market was fairly strong the middle of the week, after a sharp break Monday. The rally was because of a smaller live hog movement than was expected, but owing to unexpectedly large stocks of product on March 1, new low levels were reached under heavy liquidation. Prices rallied again, and on Saturday showed a much better undertone. Although the hog movement is less than hoped for, the distribution has not absorbed the supplies available, and there has been an accumulation of all pork products in face of the smaller packing and in face of the fact that prices are barely 75 per cent. of last year's. A readjustment of values has apparently been going on in provisions, oils, and fat supplies, and prices have declined tremendously on some things, compared with last year's high ones. In the one item of oleostearine, which is an important constituent of compound lard, the price has declined from about 19 cents per pound, the high price of last year, to 7¾ cents. While the decline in other products has not been so marked, there is still evidence of a material lowering of values and of greatly restricted distribution.

COTTON.

The cotton market fluctuated during the past week in an irregular fashion, with decided strength displayed at times in the near months, while the distant options seemed neglected and were inclined toward a lower level. Ordinary news factors received but meagre consideration, and the bulk of attention was centred upon the May option, which for a time was bought aggressively by large interests, led by prominent concerns. The opinions as to the motive in this buying varied, although it is apparent that shorts suffered mostly, and after their demand had been eliminated or considerably reduced, bullish operations became less conspicuous.

Some authorities ventured the assertion that the near months were being accumulated on the merits of the situation, presumably on the theory that supplies at the end of this season would be insufficient to meet requirements. They pointed to the liberal takings of spinners, which are running ahead of last year, and although repeatedly disappointed, they are still predicting a material falling off in the movement of cotton into sight. Of course, movement of cotton has decreased considerably, but not enough to warrant expectations of less than 11,850,000 bales for a final crop outturn or to discourage the hopes of those who have adopted a bearish attitude as to prices on the belief that 12,125,000 bales may be realized.

At all events, the operations in May failed to stimulate any general interest in the market. They may have led to caution in operations. The claim is made in some quarters that, owing to the immense holdings of May cotton by spot interests, estimated to be from 400,000 to 600,000 bales, the option can be moved at will, and too much significance should not be placed in the erratic fluctuations. Some of those who thus delicately hint at manipulation further assert that, as considerable cotton has been hedged against these purchases by sales of other options, the buying should not be taken as being of an impressive character. The gain in the near months has been rapid, and at one time May had advanced nearly 1c a pound from the recent low, but at this level a good part of the disparity existing between Southern spots and the local Exchange had been corrected so that increased shipments were being anticipated. It was thought that this may have been a restraining influence to further bullish operations, and the consequent decline in May seemed to nullify assertions made earlier in the week that it was the intention of spot interests to attract cotton from the South and accumulate a large local spot, with the idea of disposing of it as spot cotton to the trade. Of course, if this were really their intent, a further advance instead of a decline would probably have brought the desired cotton.

News development has not been of a character favorable to holders. Trade conditions in America have not improved since the advance in the raw material was witnessed. On the contrary, yarns were sold at practically the lowest prices of the season, and in many instances sales of goods were made with concessions granted in order to move stocks. It is apparent, however, that conditions are very much mixed, as the finer grades of cotton seemed to be in fair demand, while the knowledge of the fact that mills have but slight supplies on hand is a favorable factor toward a healthier situation when an improvement does set in. In the meanwhile affairs at Manchester are rather unsatisfactory, with renewed rumors of short time, and the Continent is also disinterested in our cotton since the advance to over 14c. The situation in China is generally conceded to be a factor of importance, and latest advices are again disquieting. For a time it was thought that the sanitary methods employed in the Orient were proving effective in checking the ravages of the plague, and some improvement was noted around the Chinese New Year, but additional fatalities have since been reported. Famine has greatly added to the sufferings of the natives, and deaths increase daily. A hopeful view of the general trade situation seems to be that the next change in conditions will probably be for the better, but whether or not this will come in time to be a factor in the old crop situation remains to be seen.

The new crop deliveries are reflecting the favorable weather conditions that have been recently noted in the South. There has been little incentive for outside interests to take the buying side of these months with the prospects of an increased acreage. Nevertheless the current discount at which these options are quoted, combined with the feeling that some improvement in trade demand will be noted so as to be a factor next Fall, and then again the certainty of some damage reports during the early growing season, have restricted bear aggressiveness and led to some conservative buying. The opinion was expressed that while supplies may be sufficient for this season, the probabilities are that they will be far from burdensome at the beginning of the next, and therefore, the price of the new crop months, while comparatively high, are not thought to be on a fictitious basis, although developments of the future are so obscure at the moment as to render predictions at this time of no great value.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The week has been an uneventful one, and the deadlock existing between crude oil mills and refining interests continues unbroken. The South is an unwilling seller, and, excepting for an occasional distressed tank being disposed of, there is little crude oil to be had. On the other hand refining interests have based their bids on a parity with the future market, so that asking prices are from 1c to 1½c per gallon out of line, and in the meanwhile demand from neither home nor foreign consuming interests has been urgent enough to result in the strengthening of these bids.

Although sentiment is generally against values, extreme bearish predictions seem to have been modified. Many of the large shorts have been covering recently, and prices around the 7c level seem to be on debatable ground. A slight betterment in the lard future market has had the effect of restraining bearish operations, but the grease trade as a whole is bare of improvement, and latest sales have been practically at the low of the season.

It is thought that an improvement in hog products would soon be reflected in other lines, but pending this ultimate prices will depend largely upon the holding ability of the mills, as compared with the urgency of demand. Stocks are thought to be light in stores of most consumers, while mills are believed to be in a much more favorable position than heretofore, although it will be remembered that cottonseed oil is subject to deterioration.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street

Capital and Surplus, $18,000,000
(of which $17,000,000 has been earned)

Authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator or Guardian. Receives Deposits, subject to check, and allows Interest on Daily Balances Acts as Transfer Agent, Registrar and Trustee under Mortgages.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

358 Fifth Ave. — 60 Broadway
125 St. & Lenox Ave. — 148 St. & Third Ave.
New York

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
as Reported to New York State Banking Department Tuesday, February 28, 1911

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on Hand and in Banks.	$8,065,401.03	Capital Stock	$3,151,000.00
Bonds and other Securities.	9,282,223.61	Surplus & Undivided Profits	5,847,925.30
Demand Loans	3,541,030.33	Unconverted "B" Certificates	57,000.00
Time Loans	13,990,270.75	TOTAL CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	$9,065,925.30
Bonds and Mortgages	3,275,394.19	Due Depositors	32,067,280.44
Real Estate, Banking Houses	3,907,657.36	Dividend Checks Outstanding.	36.00
Accrued Interest Receivable.	316,855.18	Reserve for Taxes, etc.	77,786.29
	$41,318,892.95	Accrued Interest Payable	147,864.92
			$41,318,892.95

$1,000,000
THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
Due July 1, 1939

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st — Denomination $1,000
Bonds may be registered as to principal
NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

The Bonds are part of a total authorized issue of $25,000,000, of which $15,000,000 have been issued and are now outstanding. Remaining bonds can only be issued for but 80% of the cost of permanent improvements and extensions, and only when the net earnings are one and three-quarter times the interest charges on bonds outstanding and those to be issued.

We recommend these bonds as a high-grade investment for the following reasons:

Secured by a first mortgage on the properties of the Company, including the entire gas properties operating in the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

Also secured by a first mortgage on the gas distributing systems of twenty-nine other municipalities, including Akron, Canton, Massillon, Ravenna, Youngstown, Warren, Niles, Ohio.

Total population served is upwards of 1,000,000 people.

Franchises are unlimited as to time.

Bonded debt will be reduced $500,000 annually, through the operation of a Sinking Fund. Bonds may be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest.

Company owns approximately 2,400 miles of main line and distributing systems. Meter connections about 200,000.

Earnings over three times the amount required to pay interest on total outstanding debt.

The Company is controlled by Standard Oil Co. interests.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. Bedford, Treas., Standard Oil Co. — M. B. Daly, Prest. East Ohio Gas Co.
J. W. R. Crawford, Standard Oil Co. — H. V. Shulters, Treas. East Ohio Gas Co.
Caleb E. Gowen. — S. H. Tolles — F. B. Enslow

Earnings for Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1910:

Gross Earnings	$3,753,804.54
Operating Expenses	1,411,476.81
Net Earnings	2,342,327.73
Interest on Bonds	750,000.00
Surplus Earnings	1,592,327.73

Legal matters in connection with this issue of bonds have been approved by Messrs. Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, Attorneys, of New York.

PRICE 98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Complete Circular on request.

White & Co.,
Bankers,
25 Pine Street - - - - - - - - New York
London: White, Potts & Fellner, 57 Old Broad Street

We Own and Offer Subject to Prior Sale
$1,000,000
CITY OF JERSEY CITY, N. J.
(4¼%) BONDS

DATED MARCH 1ST, 1911. — MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1961.
Denomination $1,000. Coupon or Registered.
Interest payable March and September 1st,
In Gold Coin of the U. S., present standard weight and fineness.

Assessed Valuation		$241,560,768.00
Bonded debt including this issue		14,693,607.08
Water debt (not included in "bonded debt")		5,214,000.00
Sinking Funds	General, $3,500,674 / Water, 1,959,186	5,459,860.00

Population, census year 1910, 267,779.
Legality approved by Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City.
Bonds are exempt from taxation in New Jersey.
Legal investment for SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUSTEES IN NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND CONNECTICUT.

Price 103.17 and interest, netting 4.10%
ORDERS MAY BE WIRED AT OUR EXPENSE.

Morgan, Livermore & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3960 Rector.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Charles A. Peeling & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
20 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3569 Rector.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Company of New York
MAIN OFFICE: 80 BROADWAY.
Uptown Office: 425 Fifth Avenue, corner 38th Street,
With Modern Safe Deposit Vaults.

Capital $1,000,000 **Surplus** (earned) **$7,800,000**

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Administrator, and in all Fiduciary Capacities on behalf of Individuals, Institutions or Corporations.

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals, Trustee of Corporation Mortgages, Transfer Agent and Registrar. Takes full charge of real and personal property.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
ISSUES INTEREST BEARING CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

OFFICERS
William C. Lane, President.
Frank K. Sturgis, William C. Cox, Vice-Presidents.
Charles M. Billings, Secretary. Edward M. F. Miller, Treasurer.
E. Brainerd Bulkley, Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Secretaries.

DIRECTORS

John T. Ashbury	Elmy Fisk	John G. McCullough	Charles F. Smillie
Francis S. Bangs	William D. Guthrie	Charles L. Pack	John A. Spoor
William M. Barrett	Fairfax Harrison	John S. Phipps	Henry L. Sprague
William C. Cox	Gardiner M. Lane	Henry W. Putnam, Jr.	Charles Steele
Alexander H. De Rivera	William C. Lane	Basil W. Rowe	Frank K. Sturgis
Samuel M. Felton	E. M. F. Miller	William Salomon	Nathaniel Thayer

Profitable Bank Accounts

A "time deposit" is more profitable to us and to you than an account subject to cheque: to *us*, because we can figure with certainty on the use of the money for a definite period; to *you*, because we can afford to pay you a higher rate of interest.

Exchange your inactive funds for our time Certificates of Deposit, in any amount over $500 and maturing at a convenient future date. You will have the protection afforded by our banking experience, conservative management, large resources and a Board of Directors who are known for their business ability and standing.

Confer with our officers in regard to your banking or trust business.

Trustee for Personal Trusts
Astor Trust Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

WANTED—BY A PROMINENT STOCK BROKER, MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND FOLLOW-UP WORK; SHOULD BE ACQUAINTED WITH GENERAL MARKET CONDITIONS; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. K 264 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 76S Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 4, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) To elect three Directors to serve for a term of three years; (2) to elect three Directors to serve for one, two, and three years, respectively, such election being rendered necessary by an increase in the number of Directors from nine to twelve; (3) to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in authorizing the guaranty by Bethlehem Steel Corporation of the performance by Bethlehem Steel Company, or its successors or assigns of a certain amended agreement dated February 4, 1910, executed and delivered on January 3, 1911, between Bethlehem Steel Company and Didier-March Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, in regard to the construction by Didier-March Company, or its assignee, of a by-product coke oven plant on property near the plant of Bethlehem Steel Company and the manufacture and sale by Didier-March Company, or its assignee, to Bethlehem Steel Company of specified amounts of coke and gas, and to ratify the contract of guaranty, executed in the name of Bethlehem Steel Corporation by its Second Vice President, under date of January 26, 1911, of the performance of said amended agreement by Bethlehem Steel Company; and (4) to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation, both preferred and common, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 14, 1911, and will be reopened at 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 5, 1911. B. H. JONES, Secretary.
Dated Newark, N. J., March 1, 1911.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, February 1st, 1911.
Election Notice.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 14th, 1911, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 8th, 1911, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 15th, 1911, at ten o'clock A. M.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Rock Plaster Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Fourth Avenue Building, 381 Fourth Avenue, on the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and 27th Street, Room 923, New York City, on Wednesday, March 15, 1911, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before it.
W. W. KENLY, Secretary.
ROCK PLASTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE BANKERS' SECURITIES COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at 214 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, March 20th, 1911, at 4:15 P. M.
WM. O. JONES, Secretary.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 175 Remsen Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1911, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the annual election of Directors of said company and of three inspectors of election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the same place on the same day, between the hours of 1:15 and 3:15 in the afternoon.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, by resolution of the Board of Directors, no transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company from the close of business on March 23rd, 1911, to the close of business on March 27th, 1911.

JOHN L. SHERWOOD, Secretary.
Brooklyn, February 27th, 1911.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Week Ended Mar. 4, $13,561,000

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	90	89	89	6½
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
Allis-Chalmers 5s	78⅞	77½	77⅝	72
Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	102½	102⅛	102⅜	19
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	2
Am. Hide & Leath. 6s	100	99½	100	28
Amer. S. & R. deb. 6s, rects. full paid	73½	73	73	24
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s	102¾	101¼	101¼	203
Am. Tel. & Tel. con. 4s	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	45
Amer. Tobacco 6s	107½	106¾	106⅝	212
Amer. Tobacco 4s	107⅝	106½	107	222
Amer. Thread 4s	85¼	83½	84¾	424
Am. Writing Paper 5s	93¾	93¼	93¾	1
Ann Arbor 4s	90	89½	90	44
Armour 4½s	84⅝	82⅞	84¾	44
A., T. & S. Fe gen. 4s	93¼	93	93	23
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s reg.	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	129½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
A., T. & S. F. adj. stp.	91⅞	91¼	91⅝	9½
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s	109	109	109	97
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	107⅜	107	107	97
A., T. & S. F. Ok. 4s	97⅛	97	97⅛	18
A., T. & S. F. Trans. 5s				61
Atl. Coast Line 4s	92¾	92½	92¾	7
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	93⅞	93¾	93¾	42
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	99	93⅝	93¾	70
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s		98⅛	98½	47
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s	88	88	88	1
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	90¾	90¾	90¾	49
B. & O. prior 3½s	92⅝	92½	92¼	35
Bethlehem Steel 5s	88½	88¼	88¼	12
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. 4s	83¾	83½	83½	125
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛	9
Broad. & 7th Av. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	5
Brooklyn Union El. 5s	101¼	100¾	101	8
B'klyn Un. El. 5s stp.	101¼	101	101	5
Cal. Gas & El. 5s	92⅛	92¼	92½	84
Can. So. ext. 6s	103	103	103	4
Can. So. 2d 5s	101	101	101	8
Cent. Pac. Ry. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	5
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc. 5s	100½	100	100½	16
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc. 5s	95¼	95	95½	5
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc. 5s	86	86	86	11
C. of G., M. & N. 5s	105½	105½	105½	3
C. R. R., B. & G. 5s	102	102	102	1
Central Leather 5s	99¾	99½	99½	57
Central of N. J. 5s	123	122½	122⅞	41
Central Pacific 4s	96½	96¼	96⅜	6
Cent'al Vermont 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	29
Ches. & Ohio fund. 5s	105¼	105	105¼	18
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	113	112¾	112¾	17
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	101¼	100½	101	68
C. & O. conv. 4½s	96⅞	96¼	96¼	103
C. & O., Big Sandy 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	70¼	70¼	70¼	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	97⅜	96⅞	97⅛	48
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96¼	96	96	282
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	98½	98¼	98¼	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	87⅝	87½	87⅝	5
C., B. & Q., Den. 4s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	6
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	7
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	14
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	49
Chi. Great West. 4s	110	109¾	110	2
C., M. & St. P., Ter. 5s	102⅜	102¼	102¼	5
C.,M.&St.P., gen. 4s	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞	31
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	92¾	92¼	92¾	81
C., M. & St. P. 3½s	87⅞	87¼	87¼	4
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. Sup. 5s	106½	106½	106½	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	99	98⅞	98⅞	181
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	3
C.&N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	106	106	106	1
C.&N. W. deb. 5s, 1923	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜	18
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	18
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	73¾	72¾	73¼	360
C. R. I. & P. gen. 4s	96⅜	96	96	17
C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s	88⅞	88¼	88¼	72
C. St. L. & N. O. 5s	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	9
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	92¾	92½	92½	16
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	125¼	125¼	125¼	1
Col. Industrial 5s	94	94	94	5
Col. H. & I. gen. 5s	78	77	77	16
Col. Midland 4s	68¾	68¼	68¼	1
Col. & So. 1st&ref. 4s	95¾	95¼	95¼	12
Col. & So. ref. gen. 4½s	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	22
Consol. Tob. 4s	85	85	85	1
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Com. Cable 4s, reg.	84	84	84	5
Consumers' Gas 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	9
Cuban-Am. Sugar 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Del. & Hud. equip. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
Del. & Hud. conv. 4s	99	98¾	98¾	10
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	124
Den. & R. G. cons. 4s	93¾	93	93¾	23
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	95¼	92⅝	92⅝	29
Detroit Un. Ry. 4½s	81¾	81¾	81¾	1
Distillers Sec. 5s	75¾	75	78	162
Dul. & Iron R. 2d 6s	104	104	104	1
East. Tenn. Reor. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	2
E. T., V. & Ga. con. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	87	87	87	4
Erie 1st con. 4s	71	70¼	70¼	28
Erie gen. 4s	86¼	86	86¼	19
Erie 1st Marq. 4s	110⅜	110⅜	75¾	29
F. & P. Marq. 4½s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	1
F. & Pere M. 5s	103¾	102¾	103¾	6
Fla. C. & P. 5s	103	100½	103	14
G. H. & S. A., M. P. 5s	102	102	102	1
Ga. & La. 5s	108¼	107¾	108¼	11
Gen. Elec. conv. 5s	104¾	104¼	104¾	2
Green Bay deb. B	149	149	146¾	82
Gulf & S. I. 5s	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	13
Havana El. 5s	90	90	90	1
Hock. Val. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	102½	102½	102½	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	102	102	102	5
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	9
Ill. Cent. 3½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Ill. Cent. Lo. Div. 3½s	86¼	86¼	87½	2
Ind., Dec. & W. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Inter.-Met. 4½s	78⅜	78⅜	78½	185
Interborough R. T. 5s	103¾	103¼	103¼	67
Int. & G. N. 1st 6s	111	111	111	12
Int. & G. N. 2d 5s, t. r.	113¾	113¾	113¾	127
Int. Steam Pump 5s	93	92⅜	93	3
Iowa Cent. 4s	67	66¾	66¾	2
Iowa Cent. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Jamestown F. & C. 4s	94½	94¼	94¼	5
Kan. & Mich 2d 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	80	79½	79⅝	42
Kan. City & Pac. 4s	90¼	90	90	16
Kan. City So. 3s	74	74	74	7
K. & D. M. 1st 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	12
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	88	88	88	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100½	100½	100½	4
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	109	109	109	1
Lake E. & W. 2d 5s	104¾	104½	104¼	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	95	94⅝	94⅝	260
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	85¼	84¾	84¾	8
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	99⅜	98⅞	99¼	27
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93¾	93¼	93¼	31
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92¼	92¾	93⅛	103
Lake Shore 3½s	89⅜	89	89	7
Leh. & W. B. Coal 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
Long Island Fy. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	1
Long Island refdg. 4s	96½	96½	96½	2
Long Island gen. 4s	96	96	96	1
Long Island unif. 4s	94	94	94	2
L. I., North Shore 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
L. & N. N. Y. F. & S. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	98¾	98¼	98¾	51
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	3
Man. Ry. con. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Man. Ry. con. 4s, tax ex.	97¼	97¼	97¼	17
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s, t. r.	46	46	46	30
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s, t.				

r., stamped	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mer. Marine 4½s	46½	46½	46½	2
Mich. Cent. 3½s	68⅜	66	66	25
Mich. State Tel. 5s	87¼	87⅛	87¼	7
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	99¾	99½	99½	4
M., L. S. & W. ex 5s	109¼	115	115	5
Mil. & Nor. con. 6s	103¾	100¼	100¼	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91	103¾	103¾	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s		90½	91	13
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	97½	97	97	10
Minn. Union 6s	71½	71½	71½	6
M., K. & East 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	97¾	97¼	97¼	28½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	10½
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	86⅜	86	86	23
Mo., K. & T. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	80¾	80	80	14
Mo. Pac. con. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	90	95	95¼	433½
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	102¼	101	101¼	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	101	101	102¼	25
Mo. Pac. 4s	80¾	101	101	3
Morris & Essex con. 7s	111⅞	70¾	79¾	7
Nash., C. & St. L. 7s	106	111¼	111¼	5
N. Rys. of M. gen. 4s	87¾	106	106	1
N. Rys. of M. pr. 4½s	94¾	87¾	87¾	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	88⅜	94½	94½	31
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	93	88	88½	60
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	79	92¼	93	15
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	80¼	79	79	25
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, r.	78¾	80¼	80¾	26
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	100	78½	78½	8
N. Y. & Har. 3½s	99½	99½	100	14
N. Y. & Har. 3½s, reg.	102	102	102	5
N. Y. & W. Ter. & Imp. 4s	90½	90¼	90¼	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s	99	99	99	81
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	134½	133¾	133¾	88
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	99¾	99½	99½	323
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	96¾	96	96	3
Norf. & West. con. 4s	99	98½	98½	63
Norf. & West. conv. 4s	104¼	103¾	103¾	819
Norf. & West., Poc. 4s	90	90	90	9
Norf. & West. Dev. 4s	93½	93¼	93¼	23
Northern Pacific 4s	100¾	100	100	77
Northern Pacific 3s	70¾	70¼	70¼	27
N. P., St. P. & D. 4s	96	96	96	7
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s	93¾	96	96	7
Oregon S. L. 6s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	9
Oregon S. L. 5s	112½	112½	112½	1
Ogdens. & L. C. 4s	87⅝	86½	87⅝	23
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	98⅜	98¼	98¼	5
Penn. conv. 3½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	90
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912	99¼	99¼	99¼	24
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915	96¾	96¾	96¾	171½
Penn. conv. 4s, 1948	104	103¾	103¾	16
Pere Marq. ref. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
Pere Marq. gtd. 4s	74¾	74	74	35
Philippine Ry. 4s	67¾	68½	68½	27
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 6s	113½	113½	113½	1
Reading gen. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	76
Rio Grande West. 1st 4s	92½	92½	92½	1
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	94	85¼	85¼	1
Rock. P. Pitts. con. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 4s	87	87	87	1
St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	108½	108½	108½	5
St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	86¼	85¾	86¼	230
St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s, reg.	86¾	86	86	12
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 6s	119	119	119	5
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	82	81¼	82	25
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	89
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	90¼	86¾	86¾	6
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	78	77¾	78	27
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	127¼	126¾	127¼	20
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	105	105	105	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 6s	112¼	111¾	111¾	3
San Ant. & A. P. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	4
S. A. & A. P. 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Sav., Fla. & W. 6s	124¾	124¾	124¾	3
S. V. & N. E. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Sea. A. L. g. 4s stpd.	87½	87	87	18
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾	57
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
So. Pac., S. F. Ter. 4s	92¾	92¼	92¼	26
So. Pac. conv. 4s	98¾	97¾	97¾	314
So. Pac. col. 4s	95¼	94¾	94¾	139
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	92	92	92¼	15
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	88	107¾	107¾	62
Southern Ry. ref. 4s	88	88	88	1
Texas & Pacific 5s	77¾	77¼	77¼	781
Th. Av. con. 5s, t. r. stp.	60¾	59½	60	59
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	72	72	72	4
Tri-City 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Unders'd El. Ry. 4½s	94	93½	93½	50
Under. El. Ry. Inc. 6s	45¾	44¾	45¾	60
Union Sig. & P. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100¼	100	100¼	3
Union Pacific ref. 4s	96¾	96¼	96¾	111¾
Union Pacific conv. 4s	104¾	103¾	104¾	48
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	90	89	90	136
U. S. Leather 6s	104½	104½	104½	84
U. S. Rubber 5s	103⅞	106¾	103¾	50
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	83	83	83	1
U. S. Steel 5s	105¼	105	105	308
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	6½
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	96	96	96	8
Wabash 1st 5s	100¼	109	109	17
Wabash 2d 5s	99¼	99	99¼	7
Wabash ref 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,094
Wab. Pitts. Term. 4s	47¾	45¼	45¼	18
W. P. T. 4s, Cent. t. r.	47	45¼	45¼	882
W. P. T. 4s, col. t. r.	46¼	45¼	45¼	19
Wab. Pitts. Ter. 2d 4s	7¼	7¼	7¼	2
W. P. Ter. Tel. 5s, t. r.	7¾	7¾	7¾	10
Western Electric 5s	101	100⅞	101	9
Western Md. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	2
W. N. Y. & P. gen. 5s	88¾	88½	88¾	1
West Shore 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	15
West Shore 4s, reg.	99½	99½	99½	5
West. Elec. Mfg. 5s	92½	91¾	91¾	35
West. Union 7s	113¾	113¾	113¾	12
West. Union coll. tr. 5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	4
West. Union conv. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Wilkes. & Eastern 5s	101	100¾	100¾	1
Wisconsin Central 4s	98⅛	98	98	15
Total sales				$12,516,500

Foreign Government Bonds.

Argentine 5s	98⅞	98¼	98¾	12
Japanese 4½s	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	1
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	94¾	94¼	94½	78½
Japanese 4s	89	88¾	89	15
Republic of Cuba 5s	104	103½	103¾	33
U. S. of Mexico 5s	97	97	97	6
U. S. of Mexico 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	19½
Total sales				$175,500

State Bonds.

Tenn. Sett. 3s	97	97	97	10
Va. Funded Debt. 2-3s	86½	86½	86½	8
Total sales				$18,000

New York City Issues.

4s, 1956, reg	98¼	97⅞	97⅞	4½
4s, 1957	99½	99¼	99¼	7
4s, 1958	99½	99¼	99½	12
4s, 1959	99½	99¼	99¼	121
4½s, 1960	99¼	99¼	99¼	121
4½s, 1960, rects	102½	101⅝	101⅝	399½
4½s, 1957	107¾	107½	107½	292
4½s, 1957, new	107¾	107½	107½	10
Total sales				$856,000
Grand total				13,561,500

New York City Securities.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last. Sale.	
Corporate stock 3½s, 1954	88¾	Jan. 6	88¼	Jan 31	88¼	Jan. 31, 1911
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg.	87½	Jan. 18	87½	Jan 18	87½	Jan. 18, 1911
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955					88¼	Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1936	98¼	Jan. 9	98¼	Jan 21	98¾	Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1955	98¼	Mar. 1	97⅞	Mar 2	98¼	Jan. 21, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1956	99⅞	Jan. 6	98¾	Jan 11	97⅞	Mar. 2, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1957	108	Feb. 17	106½	Jan 12	99⅜	Mar. 4, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957					107¾	Mar. 4, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg.	108	Feb. 20	106¾	Jan 7	107	Dec. 21, 1910
Corp. stock 4s, 1958	107½	Jan. 5	107½	Jan 5	107½	Mar. 3, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959	99¾	Jan. 5	98½	Jan 11	107½	Jan. 5, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg.	99⅞	Jan. 6	98⅝	Jan 11	99¼	Mar. 2, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960	99	Feb. 15	99	Feb 15	99⅝	Mar. 3, 1911
Corp stock 4½s, 1960, rcts	101¼	Jan. 5	100¾	Jan 11	99	Feb. 15, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917	102⅛	Feb. 20	100⅞	Jan 14	101⅜	Mar. 4, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917	103	Jan. 5	102	Jan 25	102⅝	Feb. 17, 1911
					102½	Dec. 31, 1910

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1911 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last. Sale.	
Alabama Currency Fund 4s			111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914			100	Feb. 18, 1898
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958			113¾	Jan. 19, 1909
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960			105½	Oct. 28, 1910
North Carolina 6s, 1919	104⅞	Feb. 11	104⅛	Jan 11
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910			104⅞	Feb. 23, 1911
North Caro. consol. 4s, small			114¾	Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. special tax			99⅝	Feb. 3, 1909
South Carolina 4½s, 1933			100¼	Apr. 8, 1907
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913			117	Dec. 11, 1903
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 small			103½	July 27, 1910
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs	97	Mar. 1	96	Jan 18
Virginia fund. debt, 2-3s, 1991	52	Jan. 23	40	Jan 18
Virginia Riddleberger	86½	Mar. 4	86⅛	Mar 4
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.			99¾	Feb. 25, 1911
U. S. 2s, coupon			99¾	Mar. 4, 1911
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	101¼	Feb. 15	90	Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	101¼	Feb. 15	101⅛	Feb 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	116	Feb. 15	101	Feb 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	116⅜	Feb. 17	116	Feb 21
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	102¾	Feb. 7	116⅜	Feb 17
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	103	Feb. 7	102½	Feb 20
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small			103	Feb 7
Panama 2s, 1930, reg.			102½	Feb. 7, 1911
Panama 2s, 1938, reg.			100¾	Nov. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1938-48, reg.			101½	Oct. 26, 1910
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925			100⅝	Aug. 11, 1910
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931			110	Oct. 11, 1909
Phil. Isl. p. w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935			111	Nov. 28, 1909
Phil. Isl. bond pur. 4s, 1914-45			108¾	May 3, 1906
Argentina 5s			100½	Feb. 26, 1908
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, Feb. 15, 1925	99	Jan. 18	97¼	Jan 3
L. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d ser. Jy. 10, 1925	95¾	Jan. 3	94⅝	Mar 2
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925	95¼	Jan. 9	94½	Mar 2
Republic of Cuba 5s	90	Jan. 5	94½	Mar 4
Republic of Cuba 4½s	104	Feb. 20	88¼	Feb 27
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919	100	Feb. 2	102½	Feb 4
U. S. of Mex. s. f. 5s	97¼	Jan. 7	97¾	Jan 17
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Dec. 1, 1963	97⅝	Jan. 6	97	Jan 23
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Series A	94½	Jan. 6	97	Jan 26
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Series B			93¼	Jan 4

Automatic Machines for the Mint.

The Government has put into operation at the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver automatic coin weighing machines, which have considerably reduced the number of employes needed in these mints. Other automatic devices, including feeding apparatus for the coining presses, have also been installed, with a substantial saving. While awaiting the installation of the automatic devices the Mint allowed gold bullion to accumulate, with the result that gold coinage in 1910, according to the report of the Director of the Mint, amounted to only $47,578,875, compared with $120,399,953 in 1909. The gold deposits in 1910 were $126,767,967, while in 1909 the deposits amounted to $142,124,941. The amount of work required of the mints has been considerably reduced by reason of the cessation in the coinage of silver dollars and because of the practical completion of the stock of coin for the Philippines.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Q—Quarterly; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. ‡And interest. †Including extra dividend. ‖Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ◆Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 4, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s	$1,250,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Am. Cit. R. & L. Do preferred	10,761,165	2½	S	Jan. 2, 11	65½	66
Am. Pow. & Lt. Do 6% cum. pf.	6,906,178	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 11	95½	96
Ariz. Power	5,503,800					
Do preferred	2,798,100	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 11	66	..
Do 1st 6s, '31	3,000,000	..	..	.....	82	84
Atl. Av. 5s, '31	1,793,000	3	S	M. & N.	56	60
Aug. R. & E. 5s	2,241,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	93
Aur., El. & Chi. Do preferred	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Do 5s, '41	3,100,000	1½	Q	Jan 10, 11	43	44
Do ref. 5s, '46	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan 10, 11	85	88
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '49	V	V	V	A. & O.	99½	100
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	815,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Birm. R. & E. 5s of '24	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	91
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	982,000	V	V	V	102	105
Do 1st 4s, 1950	900,000	V	S	V	15	25
B'way & 7th Av. Do 2d 5s, 1914	700,000	2	S	J. & ..	50	60
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s, '24	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 10, 10	125	145
B., B. & W. E gen. 5s, 1933	500,000	V	V	V	102	104
B'klyn C.R. ($10)	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Buf. Cr't'n 1st 5s	121,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	102
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	12,000,000	2½	Q	M. & N.	165	167
B. & Lockp. 5s.	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103½	104½
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '24	2

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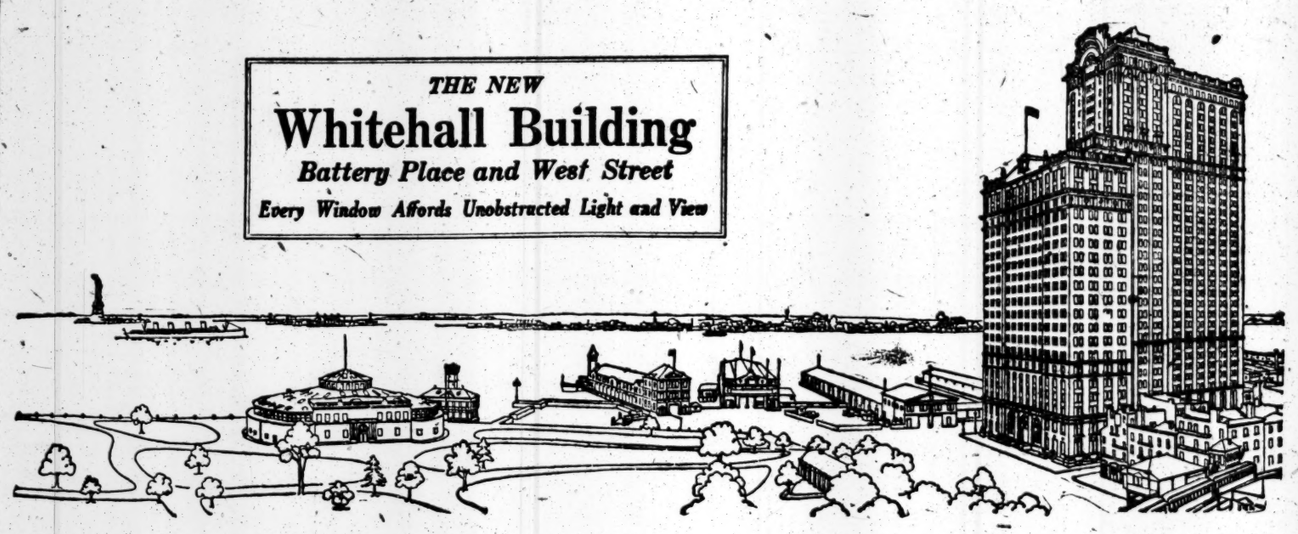
Whitehall Building
Battery Place and West Street
Every Window Affords Unobstructed Light and View



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CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
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West 86th St. Parkway.
Equl to Best on Fifth Avenue.
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STREET 100 FEET WIDE,
In charge of Dept. of Parks.
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OWNERS AND BUILDERS,
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On Manhasset Bay,
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Ready This Spring.

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Write for full particulars.

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11 miles out, overlooking L. I. Sound; deeded with permanent water front privileges for boating, bathing, etc.; $500 cash needed. BEECHHURST, 2 E. 125th St., N. Y. Tel. 2620 Harlem.

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Bay front, Sound view; 7 acres on north shore of Long Island; bargain to quick purchaser. Stephen Yates, 146 East 34th St.

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Call, Write, or Phone 8257 Cortlandt.
J. MEADE BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Beautiful Suburban House
At Sacrifice Price.

New house, all improvements, on the Penn. tunnel electric line; 25 minutes to Herald Square or the Battery. One block from depot. Fine surroundings. Deposit and easy monthly payments. Immediate possession given and free occupancy until May 1st. Send postal for facts or 'phone T. I. McNeece, 150 Nassau St.
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Wanted—Income property to lease; understands the care of same; fully reliable; will advance money if necessary. Call or write D. I. Tobias, 494 East 171st St.

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About 600 feet actual shore front; nearly 6 acres land; good dwelling; 8 rooms and bath; 3-room cottage; barn, stalls for two horses, room for more; on New Haven Road, about 1 hour New York; price $30,000; mortgage $10,000. Melville E. Meade & Son, 100 William St., New York.

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6% interest on mortgage loans. Principal and interest guaranteed. Title insured by Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company. I will invest for you sums from $300 to $3,000. For particulars, Henry Y. Halley, 103 Park Av., N. Y. City.

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Three two-family houses, 20x50, just finished, on Stebbins Av., near Home St.; 11 large, light rooms, 2 bathrooms; spacious cellar, stoops, and balconies; heating apparatus, tiled vestibules, gas fixtures, dumb waiters; price $7,500 each, $4,000 cash, $3,500 mortgage, 5 per cent.; titles guaranteed by the Guarantee and Trust Co.; can be seen any time. Owner, on premises, or R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,428 3d Av., near 166th St. A chance to own a home in New York City and rent out a floor to pay all expenses.

Northeast corner 3d Av. and 163d St., 3 lots; may exchange for central property in Manhattan, preferably between 23d and 59th Sts. Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., (45th.)

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A charming and well-appointed house (1,485) in Kensington, London, W., to let furnished, with 6 bed, bath, and double reception rooms. Only £5 5s. 0d. weekly for 6 to 12 months tenancy; or, the house and its contents will be sold at a moderate price. Inspected and recommended by the agents, JOHN BARKER & COMPANY, Ltd., ESTATE AGENTS, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, who also have the best lists of available flats and houses for the forthcoming Coronation.

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Broadway, centre of Tarrytown.—Beautiful residence, 14 rooms; lot 100x200; price extraordinarily low. Apply Durose Company, 156 Broadway, New York.

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His Loss, Your Gain.

Owner going West is sacrificing $1,000 on Chester Hill home; 8 large sunny rooms; all improvements; conveniently located; worth $11,500. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

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We offer at a bargain one of the finest, new houses in this vicinity, Colonial style, 14 rooms, 4 baths, 4 open fireplaces; every modern convenience; large grounds; fine location; fine views; garage. Apply for particulars, Cooley & West, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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14 Story Fireproof Building.
Just Completed

This building occupies a most commanding location on one of the best corners in the refined Fifth Avenue business section.

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Via BERMUDA (about 11 days) **"AVON"** New Twin-Screw 11,073 Tons
Leaving New York for Southampton and Cherbourg.
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New twin-screw R. M. S. P. "ASTURIAS," over 12,000 tons, leaves Southampton June 23d, returning there June 26th, witnessing review and illuminations, making trip round Isle of Wight, etc., $35 up.

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Celtic,	Mar. 8, 12:00 noon	Finland,	Mar. 11, 10:00 A. M.
Baltic,	Mar. 11, 11:00 A. M.	Adriatic,	Mar. 18, 9:30 A. M.
St. Paul,	Mar. 11, 9:30 A. M.	Minnewaska,	Mar. 18, 10:30 A. M.

The World's Largest and Finest Steamer, New S. S. OLYMPIC, (45,000 TONS) Sails June 28.

American Line Pier 62, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Paul...Mar. 11, 9:30 A. M. April 1.....
New York.....April 8.....
*Majestic.....April 12 May 10
*Adriatic...Mar. 18, 9:30 A. M. April 19 May 17
St. Louis..Mar. 25, 9:30 A. M.....
*Oceanic..Mar. 29, 3 P. M. April 26, May 24
*White Star Line Steamer Pier 61, N. R.

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.
Minnewaska.Mar.18,10:30A.M. May 6 June 3
Minnehaha..Mar. 25, 1 P. M. April 29 May 27
Minneapolis.April 1, 10:30A.M. May 18 June 10
Minnetonka.Apr. 8, 1:30 P.M. May 20, June 17

Red Star Line Pier 59, N. R.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Finland.....Mar. 11, 10 A. M. April 8 May 6
Kroonland..Mar. 18, 10 A. M. April 15 May 13
Lapland.....Mar. 25, 10 A. M. April 22 May 20
Vaderland..April 1, 10 A. M. April 29, May 27

White Star Line Piers 59 & 61 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
†St. Paul..Mar. 11, 9:30 A.M. April 1.....
†New York.....April 8.....
Majestic.....April 12 May 10
Adriatic...Mar. 18, 9:30 A.M. April 19 May 17
†St. Louis.Mar. 25, 9:30 A.M.....
Oceanic...Mar. 29, 3 P. M. April 26, May 24
†American Line Steamer from Pier 62 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic.....Mar. 11, 11 A.M. April 8 May 18
Laurentic...Mar. 25, 11 A.M. April 29.....
Arabic.....May 6
Cedric.....April 1, 11 A.M. April 29 May 27
Celtic.....April 15, 11 A. M.....May 20

New York & Boston
To the **MEDITERRANEAN**
The Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
*CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Mar. 8, noon
*Largest Steamer to the Mediterranean.
Romanic...Mar. 18, noon | Cretic....May 29
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY, (TEL. 2100 REC TOR,) AND PIER 62, N. R., (WEST 23D ST.,) N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
CRUISES DE LUXE
16 and 21 Days
Spring CRUISES to the
WEST INDIES
AND
PANAMA CANAL
21 Day Cruise By the S. S. Hamburg — Leaving N. Y. March 18 (10,500 Tons.) $125 AND UP
16 Day Cruise By the S. S. MOLTKE — Leaving N. Y. March 28 (12,500 Tons.) $85 AND UP
Send to-day for our "Descriptive Booklets." free.

REGULAR SERVICES
LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG
*PRES. GRANT.....Mar. 13, 3 P.M.
†KAISERIN AUG. VIC..Mar. 16, 10 A.M.
‡†PENNSYLVANIA.....Mar. 23, 3 P.M.
*PRES. LINCOLN.....Mar. 31, 10 A.M.
‡Hamburg direct. †Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg. ¶Second cabin only.

Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
‡S. S. CINCINNATI..March 28, 10 A.M.
S. S. HAMBURG.....April 19
S. S. MOLTKE.....April 25
¶New, 17,000 tons, equipped with all modern safety appliances. Electric Baths, Gymnasium, Elevator, etc. Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.

SUMMER CRUISES | To Norway, Spitzbergen, Iceland, North Cape, etc. Sailing from Hamburg During June, July, and August. | 13 TO 24 DAYS $62.50 UP.
ALSO TWO GRAND CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD, ETC.
Send for Illustrated Booklet of All Cruises.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
S. S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm
Sails March 7 for London, Paris, Bremen.
S. S. Koenig Albert
Sails March 18 for Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Connections for Egypt, India and Far East.

LONDON——PARIS——BREMEN
TUESDAYS 10 A. M. Express Sailings.
Prins F. Wm..Mar. 7
K'prins Wm..Mar. 14
K'prins Wm..Apr. 11
Kaiser Wm. II..Apr. 18
THURSDAYS 10 A. M. Twin-Screw and Fast Mail Sailings.
*Rhein.....Mar. 16
*Zieten.....Mar. 23
Geo. Washington..Mar. 30
*Roon .....Apr. 6
*Bremen Direct.

GIBRALTAR—ALGIERS—NAPLES—GENOA
SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
K. Albert .....Mar. 18
†K. Luise.....Mar. 25
†Omits Gibraltar.
Berlin (new).....Apr. 1
†Fried'h d. Gr....Apr. 8
Wireless and Submarine Signals. Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
Independent Around the World Trips.
One cabin Twin-Screw Steamers sailing every Wednesday.
BALTIMORE-BREMEN DIRECT SERVICE
CRUISE to MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK SEA, CAUCASUS, from Genoa April 28 to May 30. Write for illustrated booklets.
POLAR CRUISE within less than 10° of the Pole. From Bremen July 18 to Aug. 16.
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.
Largest, Fastest, Finest Ships. Wireless Telegraphs, Submarine Signals.
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
DIRECT via FISHGUARD
Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool.
Caronia...Mar. 8, 10 AM | Campania..Mar. 29
Fishguard and Liverpool.
MAURETANIA | LUSITANIA
March 15, 9 A. M. | March 22, 9 A. M.
GIBRALTAR *ALGIERS GENOA
NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
Ultonia.....Mar. 23, noon | Pannonia..Apr. 13
*Saxonia....Mar. 30, noon | Carpathia..Apr. 27
SPECIAL CRUISE
New Steamer
FRANCONIA, MARCH 11
RIVIERA ITALY EGYPT
Gibraltar Algiers Villefranche or Genoa
Naples Alexandria Liverpool
A la Carte Service without change.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. Calls at AZORES and GIBRALTAR (East), ALGIERS (West). SS. MARTHA WASHINGTON, etc., Wednesdays, 1 P. M. Thro bookings via AUST. LLOYD SS. CO. to Adriatic E. C. points (Dalmatia, etc.), the Orient and Far East (India, China, Japan).
PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

DAILY SAILINGS **FLORIDA**
Direct route without change from New York by the magnificent passenger steamers of the
CLYDE LINE
calling at Charleston, for all Carolina resorts; at Brunswick, for all Georgia and Alabama points, reaching Jacksonville the third day, for all Florida resorts. From Pier 36 North River, New York.

To CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, NEVADA.
Through rate to all the above points via
MALLORY LINE $40.50 March 11 to April 8, inc.
Largest, fastest, finest steamers; sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays from Pier 45 North River, New York. Write for copy of AGWI NEWS, stateroom reservation and information.
AGWI CLYDE LINE—MALLORY LINE Tour Bureau
290 Broadway, New York.

LOWEST RATES BEST SERVICE
TO BERMUDA
MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT IN THE WORLD
ONE DAY (TWO NIGHTS) FROM NEW YORK
BY THE MAGNIFICENT FAST MAIL
Twin Screw S. S. "Oceana"
SAILING EVERY THURSDAY AT 3 P. M.
14,000 Tons Displacement; 8,000 Tons Register; 535 feet long; 55 feet wide; over 200 staterooms, many with brass bedsteads; Six Suite-de-Luxe with private baths. Orchestra, Gymnasium, Marconi Wireless; Bilge Keels; Submarine Signals. LARGEST, FASTEST & FINEST STEAMER
FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP FARE, $20 up
including Stateroom Berth and Meals.
1,400 MILE SUPERB SEA TRIP
FINEST CUISINE ON THE ATLANTIC.
Tours at Lowest Rates, including Best Hotel Accommodations, Shore Excursion, Drives, &c. Booklet & Tickets of BERMUDA-ATLANTIC LINE, 290 B'way, N. Y. Phone Worth 716.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Lorraine..March 9 | *La Savoie..March 30
*La Provence..March 16 | *La Lorraine..April 6
*La Touraine..March 23 | *La Provence..April 13
*Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.
One class (II) Cabin Passengers only.
La Gascogne.....March 18
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN - AMERICAN LINE
10,000 Ton Twin-Screw Passenger Strs., direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Oscar II.....Mar. 16
C. F. Tietgen..Mar. 23
Hellig Olav...Mar. 30
United States Apr. 13
Oscar II.....Apr. 27
C. F. Tietgen..May 4
All Steamers equipped with Marconi Wireless.
First cabin, $75 up; second cabin, $50.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., 1 Broadway, N.Y.

NEW YORK TO ROTTERDAM
URANIUM S.S.CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND PARIS.
1ST CABIN, ALL OUTSIDE, $45.00 & UP.
Volturno....March 16 | Uranium.....April 13
Companello..March 30 | Volturno.....April 27
Vesely & Co., Genl. Agts., 17 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS. | TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

ONE HUNDRED GOLDEN HOURS AT SEA
ON TO
THE ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
New York TO Pacific Coast
VIA NEW ORLEANS
Elegantly Appointed Steamships—Trains of Superior Equipment—Two Ships Every Week—Two Trains Every Day
Interesting Literature Yours for the Asking
L. H. NUTTING, G. P. A., 366 and 1158 or 1 Broadway.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..6:28|Sun sets..5:57|Moon rises.A. M.

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:37	12:00	5:33	5:40
Governors Island	11:35	12:00	6:00	6:00
Hell Gate	1:25	1:50	7:40	7:40

Arrived—Sunday, March 5.

SS Lorraine, Havre, Feb. 23.
SS Alcana, La Plata, Feb. 22.
SS Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, Feb. 26.
SS Seguranca, Nassau, March 2.
SS Stephen, Para, Feb. 22.
SS Myrdal, Cienfuegos, Feb. 26.
SS Satilla, Galveston, Feb. 20.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, March 2.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, March 4.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, March 4.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, March 2.
SS City of Everett, Boston, March 4.
SS Sildra, Wilmington, Del., March 4.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cristobal, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Marowijne, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Luisiana, Naples		
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Celtic, Azores	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caronia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Alice, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Queen Helena, Montevideo	8:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Seminole, San Domingo	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Yumuri, Guantanamo		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Virginia	Palermo	Feb. 18
Purus	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 19
Mira	Shields	Feb. 16
Baltic	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Mesaba	London	Feb. 23
Birma	Libau	Feb. 21
Franconia	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Finland	Antwerp	Feb. 25
Furnessia	Glasgow	Feb. 25
Maracas	Trinidad	Feb. 26
Creole	New Orleans	Mar. 1
El Sol	Galveston	Feb. 28
Albingia	Jamaica	Mar. 1
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 4
Oceana	Bermuda	Mar. 4

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	Feb. 28
Oscar II	Christiansand	Feb. 25
Oceania	Naples	Feb. 28
Volturno	Rotterdam	Feb. 23
Carolina	Oran	Feb. 23
Prinz August Wilhelm	Colon	Feb. 28
Coppename	Trinidad	Feb. 28
Advance	Cristobal	Feb. 28
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 4
Denver	Galveston	Mar. 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

President Grant	Southampton	Feb. 26
Rotterdam (tank)	Amsterdam	Feb. 28
Koenig Albert	Gibraltar	Feb. 27
Adriatic	Southampton	Mar. 1
Sicania	Palermo	Feb. 22
Terence	Barbados	Mar. 1
Iroquois	Dublin	Feb. 22
Palma	Matanzas	Mar. 2
El Sud	Galveston	Mar. 2
Parima	St. Thomas	Mar. 3

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, incoming from Bremen, was reported 11,70 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday afternoon.

SS Oceania, incoming from Genoa, was reported 903 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:30 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday afternoon.

SS Furnessia, incoming from Glasgow, was reported 712 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10:35 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday morning.

SS Baltic, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 393 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this afternoon.

SS Franconia, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 377 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this afternoon.

SS Lusitania, outgoing, was reported 507 miles west of Fastnet at 1 P. M. this afternoon; due at Fishguard this afternoon.

By United Wireless.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda, was 197 m. S. E. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 5th.

SS Creole, New Orleans, was 215 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at noon, 6th.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur, via Vineyard Haven, was 182 m. S. of Vineyard Haven at 7 P. M., 5th.

SS Winifred, Port Arthur, was 130 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 5th.

SS Rio De Janeiro, South American ports, was 990 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 5th.

SS Coamo, San Juan, was 840 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 5th.

SS Concho, Galveston, was 135 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 5th.

SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Kingston, was 643 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 9 P. M., 5th.

SS Oceana, Bermuda, was 243 m. S. E. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M., 5th.

SS Advance, Critsobal, was 470 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 5th.

SS Carib, Georgetown, was 330 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 4 P. M., 5th.

SS Denver, Galveston, was 496 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 5th.

SS Sabine, Brunswick, was 480 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 5th.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah, was 411 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 5th.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lapland, at Dover, March 5.
SS Columbia, at Glasgow, March 5.
SS Laurentic, at Liverpool, March 5.
SS St. Louis, at Southampton, March 5.
SS Carmania, at Naples, March 5.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, at Santiago de Cuba, March 5.

Sailed.

SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, March 5.
SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Cherbourg, March 3.
SS Gascogne, from Havre, March 4.
SS Ancona, from Naples, March 4.
SS Nassovia, from Santos, March 3.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippines (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru	Mar. 6 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippines (via San Francisco)—Asia	Mar. 10 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Mar. 10 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Minnesota	Mar. 15 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China) (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	Mar. 16 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Bellerophon	Mar. 17 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippines (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Empress of India	Mar. 17 6:30 P.M.
Fiji Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Moana	Mar. 19 6:30 P.M.

(For Latest Shipping See Page 1.)

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The North Pacific storm centre remains practically stationary, and as a result rain has continued on the Pacific Coast slope and in the north plateau region, with high winds on the North Pacific coast. A secondary slight disturbance is centred in Iowa and has caused rains in the Ohio, Tennessee, and the Central Mississippi Valleys and rain or snow in the upper lakes, the snowfall being heavy over Northern Michigan; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England and Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness with snow and somewhat warmer Monday. Tuesday rain or snow; moderate to brisk east winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness with rain or snow; warmer Monday. Tuesday rain or snow; moderate to brisk south winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
6 A. M.	38	24	4 P. M.	52	33
9 A. M.	38	23	6 P. M.	48	32
9 A. M.	42	23	9 P. M.	45	31
12 M.	50	28	11 P. M.	45	31

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature 34 degrees at 4:15 P. M., minimum 20 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 71 per cent. at 8 A. M., 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

HIGHEST PRICES for diamonds, pearls, old gold; established 1844. Mrs. Lynch's Son, [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS, 80 WEST 40TH ST.—HANDSOMELY DECORATED STUDIO AND HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, 5 ROOMS AND BATH; UNFURNISHED. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

2,647 BROADWAY, (101ST ST.)
A seven room and bath apartment in modern elevator building; $75. Apply Superintendent.

A few desirable suites of 2 and 4 rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, in high-class apartment house. Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St.

Excellent house; rent, $58.33; 11 rooms, bath; 47 Barrow St. Apply Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone,, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

TWO HOME BUILDINGS
Numbers 521 and 523 West 112th Street are now completed. Discriminating people invited to inspect these most livable apartments of 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
ROE & GOULD, Agents
262 Fifth Av., N. Y. Tel. Mad. Sq. 7145.
Renting agent on premises.

515 & 523 W. 122nd St.
Elevator apartment, 4, 5, 6, and 10 rooms. Electric light. All modern improvements.

East Side.

2d AVENUE, 145
6 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT.....Rent $47.50
FOLSOM BROTHERS, (Inc.), 835 Broadway.

20th St., 51 East.—Second floor, 5 rooms and bath; private house; suitable for housekeeping.

Bronx.

7 & 8 Room Apartments in Single Flat
Up to date in every respect; rent, $40 to $50. Inquire Superintendent, 949 Avenue St. John, and 948 Leggett Av., four blocks from either Prospect Av. or Jackson Av. station.
WM. OPPENHEIM, 773 Westchester Av.

2,478 Tiebout Av. (Bronx.)—Three blocks from "L," Fordham station, at 190th St.; high, large, light, cheerful rooms and baths; steam heat; hot water; $22; a month free. Apply on premises.

Brooklyn.

Bedford Av., 1,528.—Seven rooms, free telephone, shower bath, parquet floors, mirror, gas range, icebox, private hallway, electric lights, hot water supply, steam heated, artistically decorated; rent, $38. Wm. Reitman, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
Cathedral Parkway, 110th, 109th Sts., and Columbus Av.
High-class elevator apartments. Just completed; elegantly furnished.
2 AND 3 ROOMS,
bath and kitchenette; maid service if desired.
RENT $40 TO $75 MONTHLY.
RESTAURANT IN BUILDING.
OPEN EVENINGS. TELEPHONE 3970 RIVERSIDE.

Apartment to Sublet
14 EAST 60TH ST.

68th St., 38 West.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

58th St., 317 West.—High-class; newly furnished; seven rooms, bath, steam, hot water; complete housekeeping; rent, $75 month, or $20 weekly.

76TH ST., 55 EAST (Central Park.).—Apartment 6, seven rooms; all improvements; fully furnished; bargain.

STUDIO APARTMENT, two rooms, bath, furnished, April-September. Poucher, 33 West 67th.

FINE STUDIO, bath, small suite, furniture, optional; bachelor. 65 West 55th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

Furnished apartment or accommodations in private house, for family of five, including two children and governess, for April and May; best references given and required; must be in good neighborhood, accessible to Central Park or Riverside Drive; preferably within reasonable distance of Columbia University. D 68 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

$35.—Seven-room houses; modern improvements; handsomely decorated. 1,226 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 168th.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months for $5
and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
114 Barclay St., 5 Doors from B'way. Tel. 5915 Barclay. | 345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin.

UNDERWOODS
Remingtons, Smiths, and all other Typewriters sold, $15 to $60. We rent them and allow 6 months' rental to apply if purchased. We take care of them as long as you rent and one year after you buy. TYPEWRITER SALES CO., 5 Cortlandt St., cor. Broadway. Tel. 1983 Cortlandt.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.
Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 43 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

SITUATIONS WANTED
Employment Bureaus.
20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3167 John

Domestic.

CHARLES WILSON, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza. Agency for competent, reliable help.

Experienced colored help; male, female. Instant Relief Agency, 131 West 133d St. Telephone 7288 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 50th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, firemen; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Telephone 486—Morningside.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references thoroughly investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. 2508—Orchard.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 107 West 133d St.; tel. 6916 Morningside.—Domestic help furnished; male, female; references.

FOR SALE.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

High-grade office furniture, desks, tables partitions, telephone booths; new and slightly used, &c.; immense stock to select from. Budd & Co., 73 Spring St. Tel., Spring 5483.

Slightly used office furniture, desks, typewriters, safes, telephone booths, time stamps, time clocks, mimeographs, multigraphs, cash registers. Nathan's, 4 White St.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures business furniture all kinds. Finn Bros., 59-65 Franklin, 358 Broadway.

CONTENTS of an elegantly furnished 15-room house for sale; low rent; good lease. 211 West 48th St.

No Misrepresentation

¶ The New York Times welcomes and treats confidentially information concerning any advertisement open to the charge of misrepresentation.

¶ A reward of $100.00 is offered by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one who may have obtained money through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement printed in The New York Times.

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Platinum and diamond chain for a pendant, on Saturday night, Feb. 25, on west side of Park Av., between 62d and 59th Sts.; or on 59th St. car, or on west side of Central Park West, between Columbus Circle and The New Theatre, or at theatre. Address Apartment 75, 550 Park Av. Reward.

LOST—Patent leather purse, containing parcel check, time table, bills, and change, between Pennsylvania station and Grand Opera House, via 8th Av. car. Finder notify Miss Newton, 76 Bowne Av., Flushing, N. Y. Telephone 1664. Reward.

LOST.—$50 reward for return to 246 West 72d St. of dark-blue enameled watch (Golay, Leresche & Fils, Geneva) and long gold chain; lost on Friday afternoon in walking from above address through "Ramble" to Metropolitan Museum.

LOST—Very small lady's gold watch, with gold dial, open face, monogram "C. E. G." between Times Square Subway station and Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. Miss Graham, Douac Apartment, 300 West 49th.

LOST—Probably at Manhattan Hotel Tea Room between 5 and 6 Sunday afternoon, a sapphire and diamond studded bracelet; suitable reward if returned to 138 West 74th St. Hubbard.

LOST.—On Wednesday, March 1, at or near Herald Square Theatre, blue enamel lady's watch and chain; $50 reward, no questions asked. Krauthoff, Harmon & Mathewson, 55 Wall St.

LOST.—On night of Feb. 28, between Delmonico's and Nazimova's Theatre, West 39th St., gold vanity case; initials N. F. W. M.; liberal reward. Return to Thos. M. McKee, 22 East 47th St.

LOST.—Thursday evening, on cars or street, between 125th St., Broadway, 119th St., old-fashioned gold chain and locket, blue enamel string; $10 reward. Wheelock, 44 Clinton.

LOST—In or around Cathedral, Madison, Fifth Avs., small brown bag, containing money, jewels, key, private papers. Very liberal reward for return to Room 302, 29 East 20th St.

LOST—On Feb. 28, lady's gold watch, between 145th St. "L" station and 91st St. and Central Park West; "H. K." monogram on back. A. D. Kahn, 6 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Silver card case, with chain; monogram F. G. L.; on Sunday afternoon, March 5, on 5th Av., between 74th and 67th Sts. Return to T. E. L., 1,125 Madison Av.

LOST.—$50 reward offered for return of pearl dog collar, diamond bars, lost in Astor Hotel or between there and Grand Central Station, on Monday, Feb. 27. D 56 Times.

LOST.—Gold locket, initials W. H. M.; also a gold band chased bracelet; latter in neighborhood of 114th St. and Amsterdam Av. Reward. C 168 Times.

LOST.—Very liberal reward for return of link bracelet with diamonds, at the Waldorf Restaurant or hall, March 4. H. J., 1,141 Lexington Av.

LOST—Liberal reward, lady's brown fur wrap, dropped on leaving carriage at 115 East 60th St. Return to Malcolm D. Whitman, above address.

LOST.—Between Hotel Breslin and Guffanti's, Thursday evening, diamond and sapphire ring; reward if returned to E. Henry, 478 West 158th St.

LOST.—About two weeks ago, a lady's gold pin, with diamond and ruby crescent. Reward for return to Saunders, 587 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Riverside Drive or Broadway, pearl handle knife, marked "J. C. L." in leather case; reward. Leslie, 316 West 79th St.

LOST.—Eastern Star emblem, with wreath, marked "Acacia 98"; reward. Coleman, 122 West 126th St.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe pin on March 1; liberal reward and no questions. Notify D 35 Times.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, in platinum setting; liberal reward. 1,277 Madison Av.

LOST—Gold beads; reward, $5. Return to Gaither, 523 Fifth St., Brooklyn.

$150 REWARD, FULL VALUE.—Lost at Hotel Lafayette, Feb. 22, gentleman's heavy solid gold light color ring, setting consisting of one white diamond, girl and devil's head on either side; no questions asked. S. Samwick, General Manager Merchants' Secret Service Bureau, 320 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.
Saturday night, Subway, between 23d and 18th Sts., one diamond Princess ring; nineteen stones; one coral ring; tied in handkerchief; also lady's ermine scarf. D 93 Times.

LOST AND FOUND. CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—Friday, brindle French bull; white chest; black collar, brass mounted; reward. Bryce, 101 West 52d St.

LOST.—$10 reward, black Scottish terrier, lost March 2. Return F. G. Hinsdale, 164 E. 74th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, March 4.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Bulldog, purse, 5 packages.

FOUND, March 4—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Two umbrellas, cane, rubbers, glove, blue print sketch, card case, book. March 3—Pocketbook, book.

FOUND, March 4—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: LONG ISLAND TRAIN—Fob, gloves. PENNSYLVANIA TRAIN—Paper fastener, engraving plates. PULLMAN TRAIN—Three keys, watch, box of beads, watch and fob, cards, letter, derby hat, pajamas, water bag, soap dish, book, 9 keys, glove, eyeglasses, 2 umbrellas.

FOUND, March 4—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Three umbrellas, 2 boxes, 2 packages, leather roll.

FOUND, March 4—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Package.

FOUND, March 4—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Five umbrellas, 4 packages, pocketbook, suit case.

FOUND, March 4—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: ON TRAINS—Three packages, suit case, book, umbrella, glove. JERSEY CITY STATION—Eyeglasses, package.

HELP WANTED
Employment Bureaus.
20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

THE LAW does not permit an employment agency to retain any fee unless the applicant secures employment through such agency.

Call in person.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY. 47 West 42d St.

Domestic.

MISS BRINKLEY,
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
4 and 6 East 42d St. Tel. 6892—Bryant.
Competent, thoroughly trained servants supplied after careful, personal investigation of references; temporary servants for dinners, receptions, children's parties, &c. Circular sent on request.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Player piano, standard make, 88 note, bench, music; sell very cheap. 316 West 42d St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

GENTLEMAN, Christian, having fine one hundred-acre farm up State, house furnished, desires meeting party with money who would stock same; excellent opportunity raising poultry, keeping Summer boarders; investment secured by mortgage; lady preferred. Write or call 1,233 Tribune Building. 3736—Beekman.

Manufacturers of new article, already sold largest wholesale houses and department stores, will sacrifice business for $5,000; will consider part cash or royalty from right party; mercantile, bank, trade, and other reference; absolutely solvent; stand every investigation. Family Reasons, 270 Times Downtown.

A long-established, first-class ladies' cloak and suit store, Waterbury, Conn.; best location; must be sacrificed at once, owing to owner's illness. Apply Mr. Reed, Treasurer of Manufacturers' National Bank, Waterbury Conn., or S. B. Forman, 44 East 8th St., city.

Have several inventions of merit for office, home, or mail order; ready for market; want backing by live man, or will sell outright or on royalties. Principal call Room 307 Salles, 118 East 28th St.

Investment of $500 will return big profits and give investor salary while learning most lucrative business; no mining, racing, real estate, or Wall St. scheme. K 253 Times Downtown.

PARTY to invest $20,000 in silver lead prospect; Central Nevada; will bear strict investigation and give good return to party taking an interest. D 89 Times.

LADY partner wanted with few thousand dollars in prosperous New York business; every investigation; bank and other references; exceptional offer. F 120 Times.

FOR sale, first-class restaurant, in busy manufacturing district; excellent opportunity. D 90 Times.

For Sale—Auto repair business; shop full of work; must sell on account of poor health. 1,926 Broadway, Room 410.

BUSINESS NOTICES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Fac-simile typewritten letters of the highest quality are produced on the Printograph by hundreds or thousands that cannot be distinguished from actual typewritten letters. If you do not have enough work to warrant your buying a machine, we will Printograph your letters promptly in any quantities desired. Printograph Sales Co., 350 Broadway.

Private party loans manufacturers and merchants on receivable accounts and on personal property and securities of any kind. Buys claims against city or State. Mr. Henry, Room 1,205, 110 West 34th. 'Phone 308—Murray Hill.

Multigraph Typewritten Letters.—300 $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; delivered promptly; samples submitted. Telephone 6564 Morningside. William Gray, 120 West 116th.

Printing Combination—250 letterheads, 250 billheads, 250 business cards, 250 envelopes, neatly printed on bond paper, $3. Arrow Press, 344 6th Av.

Start a mail order business and prosper; valuable pointers free; plans furnished. Advertising Company, P. O. Box 1,615 New York.

2,000 gummed labels, $1. Write for samples. Crusellas, 141 East 17th St.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A HIGH-CLASS LADY STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator wanted for a position involving some of the duties of a private secretary; answer fully. K 259 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AVE. AT 35TH ST.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED HANDS ON MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S TAILORED AND FANCY COATS.

CHAMBERMAID or HOUSEWORKER; experienced; 3 in family; private house; call Monday and Tuesday after 2 P. M.; references required. 360 West 29th St.

GIRLS in bindery to learn; also girl as copyholder. 15 Murray St., seventh floor.

WANTED—Cook willing to do washing and ironing; references required; no one of color need apply. Call to-day or Monday, Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St., city.

WANTED—White cook, to do washing and ironing; personal references required. Call to-day, Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St., city.

WANTED—Several saleslades of some experience for temporary position with an importing firm. Apply Maginnif & Thomas, 16 W. 32d.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

AVIATORS trained; first and only practical school in New York; fee $250; opening March 5; positions for competent aviators. F. P. Shneider, 1,020 East 178th St., manufacturer and exhibitor of aeroplanes. Complete aeroplanes and knockdown frames for sale.

CIGAR SALESMAN WANTED TO WORK RHODE ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, AND CONNECTICUT; ONE THAT HAS EXPERIENCE OVER THIS TERRITORY PREFERRED; REFERENCES REQUIRED. K 275 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FUR DESIGNER, CUTTER.—One who understands buying or sorting skins for long-established fur manufacturer; experienced. Forman, 44 8th St.

MEN WANTED—Age 18-35, for firemen, $100 monthly, and brakemen, $80, on New York and other railroads; experience unnecessary; no strike; positions guaranteed competent men; promotion; railroad employing headquarters—over 400 men sent to positions monthly; state age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 554, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMEN.—Men over 25 to act as salesmen and collectors; must come well recommended; good paying, steady position. 277 Broadway, Room 601. Ask for Mr. Routh.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—Canvassers to solicit subscriptions for The Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies' Home Journal. Call between 9 and 5 P. M., 1,002 Tribune Building.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By large importer of linens and wash fabrics as stock and order clerk; capable of waiting on store trade; must have good appearance; state age, experience, and salary expected; excellent opportunity. Address D 78 Times.

AGENTS WANTED

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

AGENTS.—We want a few people of intelligence and ability for a high-class, dignified book proposition; have an unusual and highly efficient selling plan by which we get entirely away from the old "book agent idea"; commission and guarantee. Mr. Otis, Room 528, 156 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A YOUNG LADY with good business ability desires a position in an office of a resident buyer or in any wholesale house. M. R., 249 10th St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—Lady wishes position as companion; no objection travelling; highest references given and desired. C 117 Times.

GIRL, 15½ years old, anxious to continue school, neat and bright, well recommended, would like office work after 3 o'clock in afternoon. Address (T. G.,) F. B. Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—An educated woman, capable stenographer, experienced in technical matters, desires work in doctor's or other professional office, whole or part time; moderate salary. D 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; competent to take entire charge of correspondence; understands office work thoroughly; excellent references from former employers; $15. K 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent speller; understands office work; good education; operates machine quickly, neatly; very best references; to begin, $8. K 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office assistant; three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; anxious to locate; references; $10. K 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; educated, apt, and willing; quick, accurate figurer. Anxious, 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly capable; no dictation too difficult; first-class references. Thorough, 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, educated, number of years' valuable experience; accustomed to responsibility, competent, efficient. P. O. 137.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; test will prove efficiency; limited experience. Penman, 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; absolutely reliable; best references. Expert, 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, educated, wishes position; $15. Couse, 22 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; would start at $8 with chance for advancement. Worker, 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Eight years' office experience; reliable. M. Wallace, 164 8th Av.

TRAINED NURSE.—Excellent private and doctor's references; wish position to patient or invalids; wages $30-$35 monthly. Address Nurse, 330 East 69th St.

WANTED, by graduate nurse, work, preferably on a sea voyage trip; services given for expenses of trip. Address Miss Winter, 44 East 76th St.

YOUNG, refined woman wishes position as attendant, doctor's office. Address Refined, 245 East 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Firms not employing bookkeepers can have their books written up, balanced, or audited. $5 monthly and upward. Accountant, Room 303, 24 East 21st St. 'Phone, Gramercy 5477.

ACCOUNTANT. AUDITOR.
HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT.
High grade. Moderate. References.
150 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 4317.

ACCOUNTANT CERTIFIED.
All branches of work.
Moderate charges.
Room 1,317, 320 Broadway. Phone Worth-1819.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2250 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; books opened, audited, system installed; firm not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Tel. 2825 Worth.

ATTENDANT.—Refined young Canadian wishes to attend party going to Europe; reference Bradstreet's. C 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT or general office work; young man, well educated; good penman; experienced, rapid, accurate, reliable; best references character, ability. E. M., 150 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, experienced, understands stenography, reliable, accurate, desires prospective position. Hertzfield, 338 East 121st.

BOY, 16 years old, public school graduate, desires position as switchboard operator or anything with advancement. Address (B. S.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

BOY, 18 years old, two years' City College education, knowledge of bookkeeping, best references, wishes clerical or other work with chance for advancement. Address (J. W.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

BOY, 16 years old, public school graduate, neat and willing, good penman, would like position. Address (O. G.,) F. B. Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

BOY, 16 years old, 8 months' experience in the leather goods business; willing to work at anything. Reference. (M. E.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

BOY, 15 years old, public school graduate, desires employment as office or stock boy. Address R. R., (F. B.) Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 16½ years old, public school graduate, desires position in office, stock or shipping department. (H. C.) F. B. Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 15 years old, neat, and anxious for work; good penman. Address (I. G.,) F. B. Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

CARPENTER.—44; experienced; alteration, repairing, new or old work, short or long jobs taken. Emil Carstens, 343 East 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR, North-German, (single,) wishes position in the city, on an Oldsmobile, Autocar, Pierce-Arrow motor cars only, after 25th March; I am a careful driver; sober, honest, and polite, and a good mechanic, and used to Oldsmobile; age 22 years; wages $25 per week. Oldsmobile, Box D 91 Times.

ELECTRICIAN.—Beginner, 21 years of age, with knowledge of wiring, seeks position as an assistant, where there is chance for advancement; references. Address Charles Abrahamson, 204 Henry St., city.

EXPERIENCED MAN wants position with insurance brokerage house as head of liability department; good references. K

HOLD-UP MAN USES KNIFE ON WOMEN

Captured After a Chase, He Also Tries to Stab a Citizen and Policeman.

BRIDGE PLAZA HIS HAUNT

Follows Unescorted Women in Williamsburg and Steals One's Hat and Another's Fur Scarf.

Two women were attacked and robbed near the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza in Brooklyn early yesterday morning. They were Miss Louise Jones of 42 Stagg Street and Mrs. Ida Cohen, who lives at 387 South Fourth Street. Their assailant, an Italian, who was armed with a knife, made a desperate attempt, first to kill Edward Maiselbach of 854 Keap Street, who had chased him after the second attack, and then Policeman Edgar P. Ellis of the Bedford Avenue Station, who captured him. Ellis was obliged to club him into insensibility.

In the arrest of the man Capt. John Flood of the Bedford Avenue Station is satisfied that there will be a diminution in the number of hold-ups which have terrorized belated wayfarers in the section of Williamsburg near the bridge plaza during the last four weeks.

Miss Jones was detained in Manhattan late on Saturday night by the illness of a friend, and when she set out for her home there was a blockade of cars near the Williamsburg Bridge. It was after 1 o'clock when she reached the Brooklyn Plaza, and as there was no car of another line in sight, she decided to walk through the new Grand Street extension to her home. She had only proceeded a short distance when she heard footsteps behind, and as she reached South Third and Keap Streets, where a new school is being erected, a man stole up behind her and seized her by the throat. She tried to scream, but her assailant stifled her cries with one hand, while with the other he began to slash her with a knife. As she fell he ripped from her head her hat, worth $15. He made an attempt to get her purse, but she clung to it. The assailant then ran around the corner into Keap Street, and disappeared in the direction of Broadway.

Several persons were attracted by Miss Jones's screams and sent word to the Bedford Avenue Station. An ambulance was summoned from the Eastern District Hospital, and Drs. Rosenberg and Gurtov found that Miss Jones had been stabbed in the face, was terribly bruised, and both eyes were discolored. She was suffering, too, from shock.

It was the opinion of Capt. Flood that the assailant would be heard from again during the night. He sent out all the men he could spare with instructions to arrest every suspicious character.

Mrs. Cohen had also been to Manhattan. She attended a reception on the east side, and at 2 A. M. started for home. Friends escorted her to the Manhattan terminal of the Williamsburg Bridge, where she informed him that she could reach her house safely. She boarded a bridge local car and when it reached the terminal on the Brooklyn side she alighted and set out alone across the plaza in the direction of her home. Many persons were abroad, and she felt no fear. She had crossed Rodney Street, within two blocks of her house, when she discovered that she was being followed. Half way between Rodney and Keap Streets a man attacked her. He put one hand over her mouth and with the other he slashed her face with a knife. As she fell he snatched her mink scarf valued at $45 and ran away.

Mrs. Cohen jumped to her feet and ran after him. He turned into Keap Street, going in the direction of the Grand Street extension. The woman was heard by Meiselbach, who was just entering his house. He started in pursuit and seized the fugitive at South Second and Keap Streets. The Italian attacked Meiselbach with the knife, and then broke away. Policeman Ellis saw the bloodstained knife in his hand and used his club over the man's head until he was subdued.

Mrs. Cohen identified the man as her assailant. Her scarf was found in the roadway where the thief had thrown it in his flight. Miss Jones was brought from her house and also identified the prisoner.

At the Bedford Avenue Police Station the prisoner said he was John Santerano, a plasterer, 36 years old, living at 84 Havemeyer Street.

In the Manhattan Avenue Court he was held in $2,000 bail on charges of assault and robbery.

RUNAWAY GOES TWO MILES.

Team Drags a Coach and Five Men from Prospect Park to the Navy Yard.

A runaway team of horses, drawing a coach in which were four men, returning from a funeral, dashed into the New York Navy Yard wall at Flushing and Carlton Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, after dashing two miles from Prospect Park Plaza. The occupants and the driver, Thomas Bennett of 265 North Sixth Street, escaped injury, but the horses were cut and bruised and the coach was smashed.

The plaza was crowded and automobiles, on their way to different parts of the city, were numerous. When the horses took fright at the noise made by one of them they ran down Flatbush Avenue five blocks to Carlton Avenue, through which the coach careened behind them, until the navy yard wall in Flushing Avenue checked their flight.

Bennett kept his seat, trying to control the horses, and those inside the coach, though badly frightened, thought it better to stay there than to take chances of injury by jumping. When the coach stopped they leaped out and quickly disappeared. The driver said he did not know them, and the owner of the coach, Luigi Aurichio of 47 Withers Street, was unable to give their names.

The runaways crossed half a dozen trolley-car lines, but it happened that no cars were crossing Carlton Avenue when they passed.

Bringing a Rabbi from South Africa.

The congregation of Orach Chain, at Ninety-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, which has been without a rabbi since the death of the Rev. Joseph Mayer Asher in July, 1909, has sent a call to the Rev. Joseph Herman Hertz, Ph. D., rabbi of the Winterstrand old Hebrew congregation in Johannesburg, South Africa, and he has accepted. He was born in Hungary in 1872, and arrived in New York in 1884. Rabbi Hertz was educated in the City College, Columbia University, and the Jewish Theological Seminary here.

We Want Your Wife

Who Cannot Eat Anything

Without Acidity, Gases, Eructations, Distress After Eating, Excess of Mucus, Nausea, to "Try One More Good Dinner."

Anything desired, same as when well, and while taking food SIP

MAN-A-CEA WATER

A Natural Mineral Spring Water. (Not a Laxative Water.)

It Rarely, if Ever, Fails to Restore Good Digestion.

Ask your friends who have tried it.

Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Charles & Co., Hegeman, Riker, Bigelow and all First-Class Druggists and Grocers, or MANACEA WATER CO., 42 Stone St., N. Y.

TWO FOUND DEAD IN FLAT.

Victims Had Secretly Married—He Is Said to Have Had Another Wife.

Harry Cox, a liveryman, and his wife, Winefred, were found dead yesterday morning lying on the floor of the kitchen of their new home, at 91 South Twelfth Street, Newark. Mrs. Mary E. McKee, a widow, and mother of the dead woman, discovered the bodies.

The couple were married June 21 last by the Rev. George W. Corrigan, rector of St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and kept the wedding a secret.

Mrs. McKee told the police she last saw her daughter alive on Saturday afternoon when the young woman left her home at 142 South Thirteenth Street to go to the Twelfth Street house, where she and her husband had rented a flat. Mrs. McKee said her daughter took a pail and several brushes to do some cleaning. The mother stopped at the house on her way to church yesterday morning to see how the couple were getting along. She knocked on the door, and not getting any answer looked through the window and saw the bodies lying on the floor of the kitchen in a small pool of water. Mrs. McKee called for help, forced in the door, and found the room filled with gas.

She declared that from the position of the bodies Cox had evidently tried to assist his wife to the kitchen door, but must have been overcome. Mrs. McKee said that she dragged the bodies into an adjoining room, and then notified the police.

Mrs. McKee told the police that when her daughter left her house she took with her a niece, Helen Withers, six years old. Helen returned to the house later and told Mrs. McKee that Cox had arrived at the Twelfth Street house with a pail of coal and a bundle of wood. The little girl also explained to Mrs. McKee that the couple were having trouble lighting a gas heater and said that the heater blazed up and burned a part of the gas tube.

Dr. W. H. McKenzie performed an autopsy on the bodies and said that death was due to accidental gas poisoning.

The police learned that Cox had a prosperous livery business in Eighth Street, Newark, where the information was obtained that Cox used to live part of the time and took his meals with his parents at 179 Fairmount Avenue. At the latter address a woman who said she was Mrs. Florence Sinclair claimed to be Cox's first wife. She said she married him in Jersey City about twelve years ago. The ceremony was performed by a Justice of the Peace. She added that they had one son, 10 years old.

When the woman was told of the tragedy, she declared: "God was good. He took the two of them instead of taking one and leaving the other." She declared that she knew of the McKee girl's infatuation for her husband, and that she tried several times to break it up, but without success. She told of having written a letter at the instance of her husband to the McKee girl, acquainting her with the fact that she was the wife of Cox, and advising her to discontinue her attentions to him.

WIFE ACCUSES PREACHER.

Admits Charges Made by His Wife and Hopes for Freedom.

The Rev. Frank Henry Marsland, 40 years old, an itinerant Methodist clergyman, was arrested in North Bergen, N. J., yesterday upon a warrant obtained by Mrs. Estelle Marsland, his wife. He is charged with having lived with Elsie Iber, 22 years old.

Mr. Marsland admits the truth of the accusation, and also that a girl baby, a year old, belongs to him and to Miss Iber. He says he hopes to escape punishment for the past, to obtain his freedom from his wife, and marry Miss Iber.

Mr. Marsland's first charge was at Lynbrook, L. I. There he met Estelle Doxsey, and on Jan. 3, 1901, married her. He told yesterday how he and his wife became estranged, and that finally, when he was pastor of a church at Fort Plain, N. Y., he left her. She returned to her parents.

"I became an itinerant preacher, without a regular pastorate, giving lectures where I could and engaging in other kinds of work," said Mr. Marsland.

"There is a suit about to be heard in Hempstead in which my wife is defendant, and the charge is that she has alienated the affections of another woman's husband. My brother, the Rev. Isaac Marsland of Port Washington, informed me last week that my wife had been to see him to find out my address. For a long time after we became separated my wife tried to effect a reconciliation, but I would not consent to this procedure. Then she attempted to get my co-operation in securing a divorce, and I would not consent to that."

Marsland says he met Miss Iber two years ago at the home of his mother in Brooklyn, and that in her he found a true woman and a true helpmeet in every way.

Mr. Marsland will be arraigned this morning in the Recorder's court.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:30—224 E. 124th St.; Meyer Levy	$250
7:15—249-251 W. 64th St.; Renault Taxi Service	$700
7:55—301 W. 118th St.; Goodwin & Co.	Trifling
9:15—14 E. 28th St.; Prince George Hotel	No damage
P. M.	
1:20—423 E. 53d St.; John Reese	$10
1:45—241 W. 42d St.; Richard Schwartz	Unknown
2:00—142 11th Av.; A. Van Buren Co.	$25
3:20—597 Lexington Av.; Herman Guletosi	Trifling
4:00—285 Eldridge St.; Louis Rosenswelg	$50
4:00—311-313 E. 99th St.; Zelik Weinstock	Trifling
4:15—163 Bleecker St.; Tony Parcarello	$300
5:35—1,197 3d Av.; Anna Healy	$1,000
5:55—2,160 Madison Av.; Conrad Hass	Trifling
6:15—30 Thompson St.; Frank Zerotto	Trifling
7:00—40 Forsyth St.; Joseph Shleman	$500
7:05—105 W. 24th St.; Anna Corrego	$50
7:15—88 Thomas St.; Tony Botti	Trifling
7:55—14-16 Clarke St.; Public School, (City property)	$25
7:55—209-11 Forsyth St.; L. Waltensky	$25
7:55—1,754 3d Av.; Frank Rezetti	$50
9:15—217 Mulberry St.; M. Gresso	Trifling
9:25—Pier 37, East River; foot of Clinton St.; D. S. C.	Trifling
10:00—1,101 East 179th St.; Henry Mitten	$5
10:00—149 Rivington St.; J. Cholkowsky	$10
10:00—556 Morris Av.; Tony De Orlo	$25
11:00—1,235 Lexington Av.; Sigmund Richman	$1,000
11:10—353 East 76th St.; John Erthle	$500
11:25—60-62 West 21st St.; Jacob Meadow	Trifling

SHOT WIFE IN STUDIO, THEN TRIED SUICIDE

She Went Home in a Trolley Car, While He Was Taken Dying to a Hospital.

HE HAD THREATENED HER

When Demands for Cash Weren't Met —Photographer in Dark Room Heard Row and Witnessed Shooting.

Mrs. Emma Anderson was in her photograph gallery on the second floor of 508 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when her husband, Andrew, from whom she separated five years ago, came in. He shot her and turned the revolver on himself, firing a shot into his right temple. He was removed, dying, to the Brooklyn Hospital. His wife, with a bullet in her right hip, ran out of the building after the first shot and went to her home at 9 South Oxford Street.

The gallery, known as Ye Colonial Studio, is in the heart of the dry goods district. As it was Sunday there were few persons on the street. The only person, according to the police, who witnessed the shooting was Ernest S. Barker of 65 South Oxford Street, a photographer, employed by Mrs. Anderson.

According to Barker, Mrs. Anderson had been bothered frequently of late by visits from her husband and his repeated demands for money. Anderson was more or less of a nervous wreck from drink, the photographer said, and it was on account of his habits that his wife left him. Mrs. Anderson had given him money on many occasions, Barker told the police, but his demands became more frequent and he even went so far as to threaten her.

Anderson appeared desperate when he called at the gallery yesterday. Barker was in the dark room and heard Anderson make his usual demand for money. He heard Mrs. Anderson say:

"Why do you persist in coming here? You know I don't want to see you!"

Barker said that Anderson replied in a low, threatening voice, and next he heard Mrs. Anderson exclaim, excitedly:

"Drop that; don't shoot!"

Barker ran out of the dark room into the studio just as Anderson pointed the revolver at his wife and fired. She was standing at the end of the office counter. Anderson, as soon as he noticed Barker, stepped back alongside of a settee and shot himself. Barker went to the assistance of Mrs. Anderson. She realized that she had not been seriously wounded, and ran down the stairs, followed by Barker. She insisted on going home, saying that she would get medical attendance there, and Barker put her on a De Kalb Avenue car.

Barker found Policeman Doherty of the Adams Street Station, and the two returned to the studio. They found Anderson lying on the floor. When he shot himself he fell backward on the settee, but later crawled to the middle of the floor. An ambulance was summoned from the Brooklyn Hospital, and Dr. McClellan succeeded in restoring him to consciousness long enough for him to give his name and address and say:

"I want to go home."

"For four or five years Anderson has practically done no work," said Barker. "Because of his habits his wife left him long ago, but whenever he got drinking he came over here to ask for money. She has been giving him from $10 to $20 a week to support him, but this he spent in drink. Whenever he was penniless he used to come around for more money. He was here about this time last evening, and she did not expect that he would call again to-day. The Andersons were married twelve years ago, and have no children. They are Swedes.

"Mrs. Anderson bought this studio three years ago, but she never told her husband about it. He always understood that she was the manager of the place."

Anderson is a large, powerful man, weighing about 250 pounds. He is 45 years old, and lives at 210 East Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan. He is a ceiling decorator, and at times did work as a sculptor. Mrs. Anderson was taken to the hospital last evening by Brooklyn detectives to identify her husband as her assailant.

Detective Lieutenant Daniel O'Connor was sent by Deputy Police Commissioner Reynolds to Mrs. Anderson's home last night to question her about the shooting. According to O'Connor, Mrs. Anderson told him that when her husband entered the studio he said to her:

"I have got your life in my hands, but I am not going to hurt you."

Mrs. Anderson told O'Connor she believed the revolver had gone off accidentally, and that her husband did not mean to shoot her.

Recount Favors Justice McLaughlin.

Instead of making the gains he expected, former Assemblyman William A. De Groot, who is contesting the election of James F. McLaughlin as Municipal Justice in Queens, has been falling behind in the recount, which has been going on for two weeks before Justice Aspinall in Long Island City. The recount of twelve out of thirty-three election districts indicates that De Groot has lost thirteen votes, and McLaughlin made a total gain of fifteen. McLaughlin was elected by a plurality of seven votes. There are still twenty-one ballot boxes to be opened.

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W. L. Douglas shoes cost more to make than ordinary shoes because higher grade leathers are used and selected with greater care. If you could visit W. L. Douglas great factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other make of shoes.

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1349 Broadway.	356 Sixth Avenue.	708-710 Broadway.	Street.
1437 Broadway.	345 Eighth Avenue.	1007 Broadway.	Jersey City—18 Newark Avenue.
984 Third Avenue.	663 Eighth Avenue.	1367 Broadway.	

VERY FEW TAILORS

are showing the rarest novelty. It is the blueish gray burlap weave worsted cheviot, plain, and tinged with different colorings. It makes a striking and handsome suit or overcoat. We are offering them to measure for $25.00. Samples and Portfolio of fashion given or mailed to any address.

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BRONX OFFICE 148th St. & Courtlandt Av. NOW OPEN

The Western Union Inaugurates the "Day Letter"

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

BOY OF 3 SHOT IN STREET.

Four Youths Escape and Later Three Italians Report Themselves as Victims.

Alfred Ross, a tailor at 9 West 113th Street, heard the reports of a dozen pistol shots yesterday afternoon in the street in front of his home and then the cry of his three-year-old son Solomon. The tailor ran into the street. He saw four young men fleeing toward Fifth Avenue and his son lying in the street crying.

The father picked up the boy and ran with him to Mount Sinai Hospital, where Dr. Kahn found that the youngster had a bullet in the right thigh, but was not seriously injured. After the boy's wound had been dressed his father took him home.

There had been no one except the child and the combatants in the street when the shooting occurred, and the four men escaped. Ross reported the shooting to the police, and a few moments later they were notified that three young Italians were in a drug store at 110th Street and Third Avenue, asking for treatment for bullet wounds.

The police found that these men were Joseph Minerd of 244 East 106th Street and Frank and Cassino Sargies of 203 East 109th Street. The young men said they had been sitting in the front room of the Sargies home on the ground floor of the tenement at the corner of Third Avenue and 109th Street when four young men passed in the street and began firing revolvers, several bullets from which flew through the window into the Sargies front room and wounded them.

Dr. McCallum took Minerd to Harlem Hospital. He had a bad wound in his right leg. Frank Sargies, who was shot in the left foot, and Cassino, who had a wound in the right hand, were allowed to go home. A general alarm was sent out for the four young men.

Celebrate St. David's Day.

St. David's Day was celebrated by the St. David's Society with a Welsh service in the Welsh Congregational Church, 206 East Eleventh Street, last night. The church was filled with those who wanted to hear the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, Chaplain of the society, and addresses by the Rev. D. J. Williams, pastor of the church; the Rev. H. Pritchard, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Roberts. The last two named spoke in Welsh. The service was largely made up of singing by the united choirs of the Welsh churches of the city.

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In Brass, Steel, and Black Iron. Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATS. Ethel Barrymore in J. M. BARRIE'S DOUBLE BILL. ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE and THE TWELVE POUND ($60) LOOK NEXT MONDAY, SEATS THUR. 9 A. M. WM. GILLETTE in SECRET SERVICE.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in CHANTECLER

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Begins 8:20. Matinees THURSDAY & Sat. 2:15. DANIEL FROHMAN presents CHARLES CHERRY in SEVEN SISTERS

SPECIAL MATINEE WED., MCH. 15, of a new play, "LOLA," by Owen Davis, with LAURETTE TAYLOR & LYCEUM CO.

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in NOBODY'S WIDOW.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Last 8 Times. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. VICTOR MOORE in THE HAPPIEST NIGHT OF HIS LIFE

TUES., MCH. 14, (Seats Thurs.), THAIS in dramatic form.

BIJOU Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 2:20. LAST 8 TIMES HENRY MILLER IN THE HAVOC

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St., Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. LAST 6 NIGHTS LINA ABARBANELL in MADAME SHERRY with EDWIN STEVENS

NEXT MON. Seats Thurs. for first 8 Weeks. KLAW & ERLANGER'S New Musical Comedy THE PINK LADY

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15 FIRST TIME. RICHARD (HIMSELF) CARLE in the Rollicking Musical Race in Roars. JUMPING JUPITER with EDNA WALLACE HOPPER

GAIETY B'way and 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. 'YOU'LL LAUGH YOUR HEAD OFF.' —Acton Davies in Evs. Sun. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers "EXCUSE ME" By Rupert Hughes. A PULLMAN CARNIVAL IN 3 SECTIONS.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Overture 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Heard in the Lobby: "I was amused and delighted. Best thing I have seen in America." —SCOTTI. CHRISTIE MAC DONALD in THE SPRING MAID

JOE WEBER'S B'way 29. Mats. Wed & Sat. ALMA WHERE DO YOU LIVE with TRULY SHATTUCK and JOHN MCCLOSKEY. ?

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WEDNESDAY MATINEE. POPULAR PRICES. ELSIE JANIS in The Slim Princess, with Jos. Cawthorn.

SEQ. M. COHAN'S THEATRE B'WAY & 43 ST. PHONE 382 BRYANT EVS. 8:15. MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:15. COHAN'S HIGGLEY PIGGLEY GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD

GRAND Opera H., 23 St., 8 Av. 25c. to $1.00. Mat. Wed. THE GIRL IN THE TAXI with Carter De Haven.

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50. HOLBROOK BLINN IN THE BOSS

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. POMANDER WALK The Comedy of Happiness. From first to last you are pleased, or nothing on this earth can please you.—Tribune.

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. 205th TIME TO-NIGHT "THE CONCERT"

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Sat. 2:15. REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. OPENS TO-MORROW. 2 P. M. to 11 P. M. Adm. 50c. SPORTMEN'S SHOW

Keith & Proctor's 5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat., 25 & 50c. Amelia Stone & Armand Kaliz, Laddie Cliff, Kathleen Clifford, Harry Tighe's Collegians, 6 others.

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OLYMPIC EAST 14TH ST. Mat. To-day. DAINTY DUCHESS CO. AMATEUR NIGHT EVERY THURSDAY.

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MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Evs. 8:15. Burlesque—THE BIG BANNER SHOW.

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AMPHION ESTHA WILLIAMS in AS THE SUN WENT DOWN.

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William Collier's Comedy WILLIAM COLLIER Thes., 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tues. and Sat. 2:20. in I'll Be Hanged If I Do.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Louise Gunning in THE BALKAN PRINCESS Full of Dear, Delightful Women

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NAZIMOVA'S 39th St. 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT 39th Time. SOUVENIRS Last Week Here. Next Week Daly's. BABY MINE

MON., MAR. 13. In a New Play by Augustus Thomas. JOHN MASON As a Man Thinks

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. The New Theatre's Production Nobody's Daughter Last Week.

MON., MAR. 13, Return to Daly's Theatre of BABY MINE

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. THE DEEP PURPLE By Armstrong and Mitchell. "Action swift enough to play the leads on roll on a snare drum."—*Metcalfe, in Life.*

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. LEW FIELDS IN The Hen-Pecks

HACKETT 43d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. Laugh in Every Line.—Mail. OVER NIGHT

Maxine Elliott's Thes. 39, bet. B'way & 5 Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Charles Klein's New Play, THE GAMBLERS —with— George Nash.

MAJESTIC Broadway & 59th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Aborn English Grand Opera Co. NEXT WEEK Madam Butterfly THE BOHEMIAN GIRL 150 People. 20 Horses. Prices 25c to $1.50

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. H. B. WARNER Alias Jimmy Valentine

THE NEW THEATRE Cent. Pk. W. 62d-63d Sts. Phone 8290 Col. Monday and Friday Evgs. at 8:30. THE PIPER Josephine P. Peabody's Prize Play.

Tues., Wed. & Thurs. Evgs. 8:30. Wed. Mat. 2. THE ARROW MAKER Mary Hunter Austin's Play of Indian Life.

Thurs. (Extra Mat. 3). Sat. Mat. 2. Evg. 8:30. THE BLUE BIRD By Maurice Maeterlinck. (With a new act.) "The Blue Bird for Happiness."

Next Week: Mon. Evg., The Arrow Maker; Tues. & Thurs. Evgs. & Wed. Mat. 3, Sat. Mat. 2, The Blue Bird; Wed., Fri. & Sat. Evgs., The Piper.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, W. 34th St. Ev. 25c-$1. Daily Mat. 15c-50c. Maggie Cline, Jas. Thornton, Elfie Fay, others. NEXT MONDAY—Change of Policy. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. Prices 25, 50, 75 & $1.00. —2,000 RESERVED SEATS 50c.— POPULAR WED. MATINEES, 25 & 50. H. B. WARNER, "Alias JIMMY VALENTINE" SEATS READY WED. AT 9 A. M.

Hammerstein's Victoria. 42d St. Daily Mat. WM. H. THOMPSON, HENRY E. DIXEY, KNOCKOUT BROWN & 8 others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Mr. DUSTIN FARNUM & CO., Billy B. Van, Stepp, Mehlinger & King, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. "The Darling of Paris," Lillian Shaw, "A Son of Solomon," and others.

BRONX 149th St. & 3d Av. Daily Mat. 25c. Maclyn Arbuckle & Co., Harry First & Co., Ethel Greene, others.

PLAZA 59th St. & Mad. Av. Curtain 1:45 & 7:45. 22 ALL STAR ACTS. Chas. J. Ross & Mabel Fenton, Arthur Reece, Byron & Langdon, Alice Raymond & Co., Others.

AMERICAN 42d St., nr. B'way. Daily Mat. 25c. Curtain 1:45 & 7:45. 22 ALL STAR ACTS. Geo. Lashwood, Genaro & Bailey, Willa Holt Wakefield, Wm. Dillon, Watermelon Girls, othr.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. KONRAD DREHER. To-day Mat. 2:15 & Eve., GREAT SUCCESS, THE JOLLY PEASANT, (Der Fidele Bauer.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-night at 7:30, Meistersinger. Mmes. Gadski, Wickham; MM. Slezak, Soomer, Reiss, Goritz, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Hall. Cond., Toscanini. Tues. Evg. at 8, Phila.-Chicago Opera Co.—Matinee, Mmes. Garden, Grenville; MM. McCormack, Sammarco, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Nicolay. Gen'l Mus. Dir., Cleofonte Campanini. Wed. Evg. at 8, Orfeo. Mmes. Homer, Rappold. Gluck, Sparkes. Conductor, Toscanini. Thurs. Aft'n, Special Mat. at 2, Last Time, Madame Butterfly. Mmes. Farrar, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Scotti, Bada. Conductor, Podesti. Thurs. Evg. 7:45, Walkuere. Mmes. Fremstad, Gadski, Wickham; MM. Jorn, Soomer, Hinckley. Cond., Hertz. Fri. Evg. at 8, La Gioconda. Mmes. Destinn, Homer, Claessens; MM. Martin, Amato, de Segurola, Bevani. Conductor, Toscanini. Sat. Aft'n at 2, Otello. Mmes. Rappold, Mauburgin; MM. Slezak, Scotti, Bada, de Segurola. Con., Toscanini. Sat. Evg. at 7:45, Lohengrin. Mmes. Fremstad, Wickham; MM. Jadlowker, Soomer, Witherspoon, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz. Next Wed. Evg. at 8, Trovatore. Mmes. Gadski, Homer; MM. Martin, Amato, and Ballet Divert't, Pavlowa-Mordkin.

Thurs. Aft., Mch. 16, Spec'l Matinee at Pop. Prices, Hansel und Gretel, followed by Ballet Coppelia (Act 1), Pavlowa-Mordkin and entire corps de ballet. Sale opens to-day.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. To-morrow Evg. at 8, Aida. Mmes. Destinn, Claessens; MM. Martin, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Con., Podesti. WEBER PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC —SOCIETY OF NEW YORK— GUSTAV MAHLER, Conductor. Carnegie Hall, To-morrow Eve., 8:15. Soloist: GEORGE HAMLIN. SCHUBERT UNFINISHED SYMPHONY. GLAZOUNOW "PRINTEMPS" WEBER, STRAUSS, SCHILLINGS. 50c. to $2.00. Management Loudon Charlton.

Tom'w Eve., Tues., March 7, Mendelssohn Hall MAXIMILIAN PILZER. VIOLIN RECITAL. KNABE PIANO USED. SEATS $1.50 AND $1. MGT. M. H. HANSON.

CARNEGIE HALL—TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 TETRAZZINI. Seats $1 to $3. Hardman Piano Used.

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and will find it to be unquestionably the finest hotel in all New England. The management has been placed in the hands of

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